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WASHINGTON.

The Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Protracted Debate in the Senate on Mr. Sumner's Removal.

Reconstruction of the Standing Committees Sustained.

The Salt Duty Probably Defeated in the House.

Dinner to the High Commission—The Five-Twenty Bonds.

Report of the Senate Committee on Southern Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate has sustained the action of the caucus yesterday by a decisive vote—33 yeas to 9 nays—the latter being all Democrats, and Mr. SUMNER's friends declining to vote. The debate was brought into the open Senate by Mr. SUMNER's friends, much to the regret of a majority of the Republicans, but Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. WILSON were implacable. Mr. HOWE made the usual formal motions to bring the adoption of the list before the Senate. Mr. WILSON and SCHURZ sought to carry its consideration over one day by objection, but the question being one of privilege, this did not succeed. Mr. WILSON next objected to the motion to suspend the rule requiring a ballot, but afterward withdrew, perhaps because he did not like to show quite so plainly the dependence of Mr. SUMNER on Democratic votes. Mr. SCHURZ moved to postpone the consideration till to-morrow, but on a division it was defeated by 29 to 21. The discussion that followed was on this motion. Pending an order for the yeas and nays, Mr. SCHURZ in a few bristling sentences called for some Senator to give a reason for the proposed change. Mr. HOWE stated briefly that it was necessary because Mr. SUMNER had refused to hold personal intercourse with the President and Secretary of State. Mr. WILSON made a very warm speech, claiming that Mr. SUMNER could and was willing to hold personal intercourse. Hundreds of thousands of thoughtful, pure, trusted, brave and noble men of the Republican Party would have their hearts wrung by the intelligence of the proposed change, and would see neither justice nor wisdom in it. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he had opposed the change, but thought all usual and proper means of opposition had been exhausted, and no further obstruction should be placed in the way. Mr. SCHURZ thought otherwise, and made a sharp speech, dealing out flattery to Mr. SUMNER, sarcasm regarding the fitness of Mr. CAMERON for the position, and heaping denunciation upon the Administration, charging it with dictating the change in the interest of the San Domingo annexation scheme. He thought it was time for the Senate to decide the question whether it was ready to sacrifice its sense of duty to the whim of one single man.

Mr. EDMUNDS took up this last query, and thought it a proper one. Would the Senate sacrifice its sense of duty to the whim of one man, whether that man be the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from Missouri, and thought the changing of the chairmanship of a committee a small matter for so much trouble. No Senator had a right to any particular place on a committee. Mr. CORBETT advised foregoing further discussion. Mr. SCOTT replied to the insinuation of Mr. SCHURZ that every Senator not voting with him was influenced by Executive dictation, to which Mr. SCHURZ answered that he did not imply any such thing. Mr. HOWE complained that the debate was becoming more bitter than it had been in caucus. He sustained his statement of the rupture of intercourse between Mr. SUMNER and the Secretary of State, and related that, in presence of high officials, the Senator had refused to answer a question by the Secretary, and boasted of it afterward. Mr. SUMNER denied this assertion, but it afterward appeared, by implication, that the denial was based on the ground that the question did not relate to official business.

Mr. STEWART was for sustaining the report of the caucus, and Mr. WILSON made another speech, more heated than the first, charging directly that the San Domingo business was at the bottom of the change. It would prove, he said, the destruction of the Republican Party, as BUCHANAN's deposition of DOUGLAS from the Committee on Territories had been the destruction of the Democratic Party. Mr. NYE made a characteristic speech, calling the whole affair a tempest in a teapot. Mr. LOGAN said some brave words for SUMNER, and Mr. TIPTON, after making a motion to adjourn, which was lost—28 to 26—spoke, letting his zeal and rage run such a riot that he did not hesitate to expose the secrets of the caucus and Executive sessions, for which he was called to order, without much abating his indiscretion.

Mr. TRUMBULL made by far the ablest speech of the day, and the most effective, though brief, in favor of retaining Mr. SUMNER. Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON both took the ground that it was not a question of the propriety of the change, that had been decided on in a council of the party, after fair debate, and the result should be abided. Mr. CRAGIN took the same ground. Mr. SHERMAN indicated that SUMNER ought to resign on account of the expression that had been made, and spoke of its being a great opportunity. The vote to postpone failed by 33 to 16. Messrs. DAVIS and BAYARD took the occasion to stick a pin in the Administration, and the vote on adopting the resolution appointing the Committees, offered by Mr. HOWE, stood 33 to 9.

It is worth nothing that no Republican vote was among the nine, LOGAN, SCHURZ, TIPTON, TRUMBULL and WILSON left the Senate when the roll call began, or sitting in their seats made no response. ANTHONY, who had not voted on the question of postponement, voted for the resolution. Several Senators who voted for the resolution were opposed to the change, but accepted the will of the majority of the party.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The free-salt resolution has got into bad shape, the determination of its friends to keep it clear of all entangling or embarrassing amendments has broken down, and it is now so loaded that the passage of anything is questionable. The House went into Committee of the Whole again today by a vote of 106 to 74, and also voted to close all debate in forty-five minutes. About a dozen five-minute speeches were then made, mostly against the bill, when the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first was an amendment proposed by Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, fixing the internal revenue tax on all manufactured tobacco at the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound. This was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 67. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, then moved to put tea and coffee on the free list, which was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 59. Mr. BUTLER then proposed to put potatoes on the free list, which was adopted, as was a like motion by Mr. KERR, of Indiana, to put bunting on the free list. Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, tried to get the tax on apple and peach brandy reduced to twenty-five cents per gallon, which was lost, and then KELLEY capped the climax of absurdity by offering as an amendment Gen. SCHENCK's entire Tariff bill of the Forty-first Congress. The Clerk began reading it, but had only progressed a few pages when, in sheer disgust, the Committee rose and the House adjourned until Monday. Where it will all end no one can tell, but probably in nothing being done.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BECK means to take advantage of the present session by pushing his bill for the removal of all political disabilities. The bill, which on Tuesday was referred to the Judiciary Committee, was brought back today by a motion to reconsider, and Messrs. BECK and FARNSWORTH made speeches in advocacy of it. There is little prospect of its success at this session. Gen. BUTLER will oppose it because he wants that matter to be controlled in the Reconstruction Committee, which it is proposed to revive and continue for this Congress.

DINNER TO THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Gen. SCHENCK dined the members of the Joint High Commission, to-night, at his residence, corner of Massachusetts-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and they afterward met a large number of the prominent men, in and out of Congress, at the residence of Secretary FISH.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The jurisdiction of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was today extended over all public buildings erected by the United States, the rules being amended to that effect on motion of Mr. DAWES.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House today passed a little appropriation bill, introduced by Mr. DAWES, granting $141,565 for deficiencies in the appropriations for the current year, for the Pension Office, Attorney-General's Office, Treasury Department, and contingent fund of the House. It was amended by adding $25,000 for the repair of the Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska, and then passed.

SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Senate caucus will be held at 12 o'clock to-morrow to hear the report of Senator MORTON's Committee of Five, appointed to take into consideration what measures it is necessary to pass for the suppression of disorders at the South.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Treasury Department will receive at once any five-twenty bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the issue of new bonds, and pay the interest on the bonds so surrendered to the 1st day of May next, without rebate, at which time the new bonds will begin to bear interest; and will also issue certificates which will entitle the holder to receive the new bonds when they are ready for delivery. The five-twenties surrendered must be transmitted to the Treasury Department, and the certificates guaranteeing the delivery of the new bonds will then be issued. Registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Miscellaneous.—Alfred E. Buck, Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile, Ala.; Edward H. Ferguson, Appraiser of Steam-boats for the Second Judicial District; Charles H. Hall, Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.; Herman Raster, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois; H. T. Harvan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Texas; P. E. McPherson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Texas; P. S. Steven, Collector of Customs at Miami, Ohio; B. W. Gray, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; Melville Cottle, Register of the Land Office at Stockton, Cal.; E. Teegarden, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal.; James H. Kidd, Jr., Register at Ionia, Mich.; William K. Smith, Receiver at Sioux City, Iowa; E. S. Seveley, Agent for the Indians at the Abequin Agency, New-Mexico; William D. Gallaher, of Kentucky, Pension Agent, at Louisville, Ky.; Asa O. Aldis, James B. Howell, and Orange Ferris, Commissioners of Claims of loyal citizens for stores, &c., taken or furnished the Army of the United States in the insurrectionary States; Peter Melinday, United States Marshal for Iowa; Charles M. Hamilton, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida; John G. Grant, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of New-York; H. M. Morehouse, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of New-York; R. G. Rayford, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia; James G. Brown, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania; E. F. Jennings, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Alabama; Charles G. Manning, Collector of Customs at Albemarle, N. C.; Fabius McK. Dunn, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans.

Postmasters.—B. P. Blanchard, at New-Orleans, La.; William H. Adams, at Boone, Iowa; John M. Andrews, at Indianola, Iowa; John B. Murray, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Edward S. Averill, at Palmyra, N. Y.; Charles H. Thompson, at Corning, N. Y.; John W. Shelly, at Hornellsville, N. Y.; Thomas W. Cheesbro, at Fulton, N. Y.; Noyes P. Chapman, at Canastota, N. Y.; E. H. Lee, at Camden, N. J.; A. A. Vance, at Morristown, N. J.; Joseph S. Minor, at Bridgeton, N. J.; Matilda Fritz, at Reading, Penn.; Adeline Crewling, at Casaqua, Penn.; Ellen D. Rheem, at Carlisle, Penn.; William M. Green, at Dayton, Ohio; Albert M. Patterson, at Crestline, Ohio; Henry C. Bingham, at Talladega, Ala.; W. T. Crane, at Athens, Ga.; Henry S. Gibbons, at St. Johns, Mich.; Charles E. Grover, at Gloucester, Mass.; Philip Arnholdt, at St. Joseph, Mo.; John H. Mills, at Gold Hill, Nevada.

Consuls.—David M. Dunn, of Indiana, at Prince Edwards Island; Charles De Hoffman, at Warsaw, Poland; E. E. Rice, of Maine, at Hakodadi, and a number of army and navy promotions.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Report of the Majority of the Senate Committee—Secret Political Organizations of North Carolina—"Red Strings" and "Kuklux Klan"—Crimes of the Latter—Gov. Holden's Position—Present Dangers of Union Men.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator SCOTT today made a report from the Select Committee to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States. After quoting the resolution under which they were appointed, and the documents referred to them, they say:

From the tenor of the documents referred to the Committee, and the language of the resolution under which it was appointed, it will be seen that the purpose of raising it was to ascertain by investigation,

First—Whether the crimes are of the character alleged to have been committed by organized bands of a political character.

Second—Whether persons and property are secure in the Southern States.

The language of the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee embraces all the Southern States. North Carolina having been made the subject of a special communication from the President, the Committee at once entered upon an investigation of the condition of affairs in that State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In prosecuting their inquiries they desired to have before them the representatives of all shades of political opinion, so that not only in the report of the Committee, but especially in the testimony of the witnesses, the public would have the means of judging as to the true condition of things existing in the State, the causes which have led to it, and who are responsible for its existence or continuance. Accordingly, they sent for, and up to this time have examined, State and Federal Judges, prosecuting officers, political editors, ministers of the Gospel, private citizens, (both white and colored,) members of what is popularly known as the "Kuklux Klan," Magistrates, constables, members of the bar, men who have been scourged and abused by bands of men in disguise, and, indeed, all classes on persons from whom it was reasonable to expect such testimony could be elicited as would form the basis of a reliable judgment upon the subject of inquiry.

In sending for such witnesses, we had of necessity to be guided by the local knowledge of those better acquainted with the State than are the members of the Committee, and as the inquiry, in the very terms of the resolution, necessarily involved political party feeling, it was due to candor and justice that witnesses should be summoned who were designated by the minority of the Committee, as well as those suggested by the majority, and so far all such have been summoned, and, as far as time permitted, have been examined.

The Witnesses.

Of the fifty-two witnesses examined, it will be found that twenty-nine are members of the Republican or Radical Party, and twenty-one are members of the Democratic or Conservative Party. One, a minister, did not state what were his party relations, and another stated he had formed no party connection. In the twenty-one ranked as members of the Democratic or Conservative Party are six members of the Kuklux Klan, four of whom were summoned because of the belief, from previous developments, that they could and would reveal the existence and objects of the organization. The other two were summoned at the instance of the minority of the Committee to show their ill treatment while prisoners in custody of the State Militia, and upon their examination acknowledged that they were members of the Order. The first subject of inquiry then is—Have the crimes and outrages of the character complained of been committed by organized political bands of disloyal or evil-disposed persons in the State of North Carolina?

We first direct attention to the evidence, showing the existence in that State of secretly-organized bodies of a political character; and as the existence and operation of what is now termed the Kuklux Klan are excused by those who do excuse them, on the ground of prior existence of other secret political organizations, we refer to all that have been mentioned as having any bearing upon the question since the close of the rebellion.

The Red Strings.

The first in point of time is the order known as the "Heroes of America," or the "Red Strings." About the time the reconstruction acts proposed to confer political rights upon the colored citizens, the Union League was introduced into North Carolina. The exact time is not given, but the weight of testimony would seem to fix it about the latter part of 1867. Witnesses were examined who were members of that organization both in the Northern and Southern States, and many others have given their opinions about its purposes as understood by general report. There is no doubt that it was a political organization in the interest of the Republican Party, that its members were admitted in secret meetings, and that they were bound by an oath. It is equally clear that its purposes were publicly avowed, that it held public meetings and processions in which the members appeared and acknowledged their connection with it. The colored population, generally, became members of that organization; and, to show their estimate of it, the Committee insert an extract from the testimony of SAMUEL ALLEN, a colored man, and a member of the League. That no violence was either directed or countenanced by this League, is manifest throughout all the testimony. Instead of cumbering this report with extracts, we will only refer to pages 31, 41, 67, 99, 119, 132, 144, 147, 180, &c., on which will be found testimony verifying this statement. It is alleged, and some instances are quoted as sustaining the charge, that the members of the League seek to deter the colored voters from voting the Democratic ticket. That the sentiment of the League and its colored members is against that party, is entirely clear, from testimony, and the colored man who votes it runs counter to the dominant opinion of his race in the State.

The Kuklux Klan.

With this preliminary reference to the "Heroes of America" and to the Union League, we now come to the establishment of what is termed the "Kuklux Klan," the real name of which in its several stages has been "The White Brotherhood," "The Constitutional Union Guards," and "The Invisible Empire"—the name "Kuklux Klan" having been suggested by its members to deceive the public and to enable them to deny connection with it when asked upon the witness stand whether they were members of that organization. This order was instituted in North Carolina some time in 1868, certainly before the Presidential campaign in that year, and, according to some allegations, as early as 1867. As an exposition of this organization, of the obligations imposed upon its members, the penalty for revealing its secrets, its modes of proceeding, its purposes, members, connections and extent, the Committee insert here at length the testimony of one of its members, a man acknowledged by all who have spoken of him to have borne a good character as a lawyer and citizen. Then follows the testimony of Judge BATTLE, Judge SETTLE and District Solicitor BYNUM.

Acts of these Bodies.

The Committee continue: Having thus spoken of the secret political societies, the other branch of the question is to be answered. What crimes and outrages have been committed by them? Nothing is alleged against the "Heroes of America" or "Red String" Orders, except treason against the Southern Confederacy, although the intrusion of members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" into the "White Brotherhood" is guarded against, there is no evidence to show that the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic exists or has existed in the State of North Carolina; nor does any evidence appear that it is a political organization; nor has any other complaint appeared against it than its alleged interference with the rights of the South or of the States, which may be inferred from the terms of the oath of the White Brotherhood, a band of outlaws organizing for plunder, and with no political purpose, consisting of a few mulattos, in a settlement called "Scuffleton," is shown to have existed in Robeson County. That individual members of the League have violated the laws there is no doubt. That they were arrested, identified, tried, convicted and punished by the regular administration of the law in the Courts is testified to by men of all parties. Crimes are alleged to have been committed in pursuance of an organized movement among the colored people recently in Chatham County, and also in Walker County, where barns and perhaps other buildings were burned. In those cases the offenders have been arrested and are held for trial. W. S. BRADSHAW, a most unwilling witness and a member of the Kuklux organization, who spoke of the offenses of the negroes as a reason for the establishment of the Kuklux order, upon cross-examination testified that there was no reason to justify the organization of that body, as the civil law could always be executed in his county at any time for the offenses charged against the Kuklux, and we use that term to cover the three associations where the purposes and modes of operation are shown to have been the same, and concealed under this name they are numerous.

Traces of the Kuklux.

The message of the President contains documents tending to show the existence of this organization in Stokes County as early as the Fall of 1867, it being alleged that tobacco traders and distillers who evaded the revenue laws were the first to introduce it there, and that the whipping of negroes and threats of violence to prominent men, because of their political opinions, soon after commenced. Up to the 27th of October, 1870, twenty-one cases of whipping and shooting are reported as having occurred in Lincoln County. From the 1st of December, 1868, to the 22d of December, 1870, a list of thirty-eight cases is furnished as having occurred in Alamance County, embracing two murders, one of mutilation, many of whipping, threats of violence, &c.

A Murder Decreed by Them.

The same message also communicates the preliminary examination before Judge THOMAS, of the Third Judicial District, at Newbern, in the cases of the Lenoir County prisoners charged with conspiracy. The testimony taken on cross-examination shows the existence of the Kuklux organization in Lenoir and Greene Counties in April, 1869; that the death of Sheriff COLGROVE was voted in one of their meetings because he assisted to arrest one HINES, a member of that order; that he was murdered in pursuance of that decree, in April, 1869; that HINES, with another member of the order, who was confined in jail with him, were forcibly released from the jail at Kinston by his fellow-members.

The Committee continue with this testimony and the terms of this oath before them. No reasonable man can doubt that the purpose of this organization was political, and any attempt on the part of the witnesses to give it the character of a league, simply for the protection of person and property, can be viewed only as an additional evidence of the extent to which its demoralizing effect and influence have been carried, or of their ignorance of its real character.

Treason a Qualification for Membership.

It is to be noticed that after enjoining secrecy, the first requisite to membership is, that the "novitiate" is not a member of the "Red String" order, or of the "Heroes of America." Bearing in mind that this order "Heroes of America" was opposed to the rebellion, that its members were charged with treason against the Confederacy, and that it had for its object "adherence to the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Union." It follows that the spirit of the organization into which men are admitted under this oath, is that of the rebellion, and that it refuses fellowship to those who were true to the United States. The second requisite is, that applicants are not members of the Union League. Taking the objects of the League, as given in the testimony, it is clear that no member of it could be admitted into this order, and that an obligation to be true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Constitution of North Carolina, and to support and defend them, disqualified the man who had taken it for membership in the "White Brotherhood." The third requisite is, that the candidate is not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. So that the soldier of the Union Army cannot be admitted into it. In the light of this requirement it is not at all singular that the revelation should be made that the majority of its members had been soldiers in the rebel army.

The next assertion guarding against any other possible organization, similar to those named, is that they, the "Heroes of America," the "Union League," and the "Grand Army of the Republic," have the aim and intention to destroy the rights of the South, or of the States, or of the people, or to elevate the negro to a political equality with the white man. Asserting this, the man initiated is sworn that he is opposed to all such principles. As if this were not enough, the obligation is made express that no member of these organizations, any holding Radical views or opinions, shall be allowed to be initiated. The further obligation to "oppose all Radicals and negroes in all of their political designs," some members of the Order stated they did not remember. The further obligation to "oppose all Radicals and negroes in all their political designs," some of the members of the Order stated they did not remember. But whether it was a part of the obligation or not, the effect of the preceding obligation leads to that result. It is not necessary to pursue the argument further, nor to cite from the evidence to show that an organization itself secret, which by the terms of its oath excludes all members of other secret societies whose objects were to protect and preserve the Government of the United States, is of a political character. What is that political character?

The Kuklux all Democrats.

The testimony is uniform that none but members of the Democratic or Conservative Party in the State of North Carolina join it. This being the case, the members and Press of the political party which, according to the testimony quoted, had 40,000 of its adherents enrolled in these camps, would be, to say the least of it, under great temptation to palliate their offenses, or to withhold denunciations, when crimes were charged against them. To show how this subject is viewed, the testimony of several gentlemen of high standing, in opposite political parties, in their own words is given.

Ninety Black and Forty-four White Victims.

In January, 1869, entrance to a jail was procured by a stratagem practiced upon the keeper, and four men who were there charged with crimes were taken out, and two or more of them were murdered. The testimony of witnesses before the Committee related to some proceedings that are thus referred to in the message of the President, besides many cases not therein referred to. It has been impossible to gather from the instances scattered throughout the testimony an entirely accurate list of the outrages that have been committed. In many instances numbers of cases are mentioned as having occurred in a given locality without giving the names or dates. Starting with the cases in Lincoln County, the following are specifically referred to as having occurred in other counties. The Committee give the names of ninety blacks and forty-four whites in the Counties of Lincoln, Alamance, Catawba, Craven, Caswell, Chatham, Jones, Orange, Rockingham, Rutherford, Wake and other counties, nearly all of whom were whipped, and the remainder were shot, robbed, hanged or driven from their homes. Besides these specific cases of outrages, the testimony refers in general terms to others committed in Moore, Chatham, Person, Buncombe, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Stokes, Robeson, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir and Gaston Counties. This list of crimes suggests the question whether they were committed by members of the Kuklux organization, and by its direction or with its connivance.

The Crimes Voted on in Secret Meetings.

The testimony already quoted and referred to shows that in many instances the murders and whippings of men were expressly voted upon in their meetings and executed by the members. When it is remembered that a disclosure of their secret proceedings incurs the penalty of death, and that of all other secrets such as involve the members in the guilt of assassination, murder and violence, would be most sacredly guarded, it is remarkable, not that so little evidence has been procured bearing upon particular cases, but rather that any should have been elicited. Members of the Order unwilling to go into details have, however, stated enough in a general confession to authorize the belief that this organization, by whatever pretense men were induced to enter it, stopped short of no means however criminal to accomplish its purpose. The testimony quoted, almost without exception, establishes that the outrages perpetrated by these bands in disguise were inflicted upon members of the Republican Party, both white and colored, in some instances the fact that they were of that party being given as the reason for the punishment, in others alleged crime being the pretext, while in some such acts as keeping a Sunday-school for colored children were given as a sufficient reason. In one instance three negroes assumed the disguise of the Kuklux to cover their crimes, but they were detected, convicted, and are now in the Penitentiary. Some of the witnesses also say they have no doubt the disguise was assumed in other cases by bad men who were not Kuklux.

Security of Person and Property.

The second inquiry, namely, whether persons and property are secure in the State, is considered in two aspects. One is the civil law adequate to protect those wronged and punish those who are guilty of these crimes? Second, to what extent does this organization still exist and commit acts of violence? On the 12th of April, 1869, an act was approved making the act of going masked, disguised or painted, a felony. It was intended to punish the class of cases enumerated. With the fact clearly appearing that the only conviction of men alleged to be Kuklux was that of three negroes, who sought to screen themselves by assuming disguise to cover their depredations upon other negroes in Alamance County, many persons, and some of those whose testimony is quoted, have stated that they believe person and property are as secure under the laws of North Carolina, as under those of Massachusetts, or of Pennsylvania. With the exception of the outrages committed by the secret armed bands of Kuklux, the statement is true. To what extent that opinion is sustained as to these offenses, when it is shown that over one hundred crimes, ranging from murder to petty larceny, have been committed by the members of an organization made up of adherents of one political party, and that in no one instance has there been conviction or punishment, must be left to the reader of the testimony herewith submitted. Under this state of facts it is idle to say that in the past the victims of violence have been protected or public safety secured by the vindication of the law, and the punishment of the guilty. How is it now?

The Doings in Alamance.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the act of Jan. 29, 1870, to secure the better protection of life and property, Gov. HOLDEN, in March, 1870, declared the County of Alamance in insurrection. About the 22d of June he sent State Militia into that county under the command of Col. KIRK. Numerous arrests were made of persons charged with being members of the Kuklux organization, who were held prisoners in military custody until released upon writs of habeas corpus. It was when these arrests were made that a number of persons confessed to have been members of the Order, and upon the hearing before Judge PEARSON, disclosures were made of its objects and obligations, as they have been disclosed by witnesses before the Committee. The policy of course pursued by Gov. HOLDEN in the exercise of power conferred upon him by the law referred to, and the conduct and character of the troops employed and of their officers, have been freely commented upon by many witnesses, and while condemned without exception by the Conservatives, seem also to have created some division of sentiment among his political friends. Cruelties upon persons are testified to as having been inflicted by officers which, if true, cannot be too strongly reprobated. The officers deny them, and it is to be observed that the witnesses who prove the most aggravated cases admit that they are members of the Kuklux organization. Whatever view may be taken of the power exercised or of the wisdom of exercising it, the Governor seems to have considered it effective for the time being, and to have hoped for the continuance of peace and order.

Outrages Revived.

These anticipations do not seem to have been realized, for since that time in other portions of the State acts of violence have again been committed, as appears from the extracts of the testimony. In connection with this symptom of reviving activity, we cannot overlook what has happened in the Legislature of the State since the message of the Governor was delivered. It will be borne in mind that the perpetration of the numerous crimes in Alamance and Orange Counties by armed and disguised bands, was the reason given for declaring those counties in insurrection; that many arrests were then made by Gov. HOLDEN's order of persons suspected of belonging to the Kuklux, while some were arrested who were not shown to be members. One who acknowledges he was a member states (page 224) that the large majority of those who were held with him as prisoners acknowledged to each other that they did belong to the Order.

Effect on the Elections.

The feeling that would be aroused against the Governor in a fraternity bound together by such oaths, and by the terror of the common peril in which they stood for the multitude of crimes they have committed, would naturally be intense. The effect of these outrages upon the colored voters was to keep many of them from the election. This, coupled with the introduction of an issue arising out of the prodigal and unjustifiable use by the railroad Presidents of the bonds issued on the credit of the State for public improvements, resulted in the defeat of the party friends of Gov. HOLDEN at the election, and an adverse majority was returned to the Legislature.

The Impeachment of Gov. Holden.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, a member of the House of Representatives, whose name is unenviably connected in the testimony with an alleged arrangement, as a member of this Order, to assassinate Senator SHOFFNER, introduced resolutions of impeachment against the Governor, and he is now upon his trial before the Senate upon eight articles, which charge him with declaring the Counties of Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, with the arrest of a number of persons who were taken into custody by Cols. KIRK and BERGEN, under his order, and with unlawfully paying, from the public Treasury, the troops called out by him to suppress the disorders in those counties. The law authorizing the Governor to declare counties in insurrection has been repealed, and one witness states that the act making it a penal offense to go disguised has also been repealed.

State of the Popular Mind.

With what feelings and apprehensions the class of persons who have heretofore been the victims of the lawless outrages in Alamance County look to the result of these proceedings, will be better understood by giving the words of a citizen of the county than from any inferences of the Committee. He says:

Question—"To what did you attribute the occasion of these outrages?"

Answer—"Well, I attribute it to this, just waiting for an opportunity. The feeling there against loyal men has not abated.

Question—Upon what do you base that statement?

Answer—Upon statements made by parties who say, that when certain things have transpired then they they will bring certain men to account.

Question.—What things?

Answer.—Whenever they have impeached the Governor of the State, and have convicted him and turned him out of office, and also the Judiciary of the State, as they propose to do, then they will take charge of the men in my county.

Question—Does that refer to the impeachment proceedings now pending?

Answer—Yes, Sir.

Question—Are the men who have made statements of that kind members of the Kuklux organization?

Answer—I do not know, or rather I will modify that statement by saying that men have told me so who belonged to it.

Condition of the State.

That such feelings should be entertained will not be considered surprising, when it is remembered that, so far as the testimony taken shows the condition of the State, it is clearly established:

First—That the Kuklux organization does exist, has a political purpose, and is composed of members of the Democratic or Conservative Party; that it has sought to carry out its purpose by murders, whipping, intimidations and violence against its opponents.

Second—That it not only binds members to carry out decrees of crime, but protects them against conviction and punishment, first by disguises and secrecy, and, secondly, by perjury, if necessary, upon the witness-stand and in the jury-box.

Third—That of all the offenders against the law in this order—and they must be many hundreds, if not thousands—because these crimes are shown to be committed by organized bands, ranging from ten up to seventy-five, not one has yet been convicted in the whole State.

Conclusions.

Such being the state of affairs, it is surely not necessary that committees should argue the insufficiency of the reasons given for establishing an order which has led to such results. Whatever may have been the original purpose of the Ku klux, or the offenses of those to counteract whom they allege the order was established, it now has gone so far as to present the issue between government and anarchy, and if it has not reached it, is fast approaching the point where, in that issue, there can be no neutrals. With such an army of criminals at large, with no power in the State tribunals to bring them to justice; with organization, oaths and secrecy baffling and defying all the appliances of the law, and bringing them to each others' aid; with the consciousness that they number enough to turn the scale of political power in favor of the party with which they act, so long as their violence and intimidation are successful against those whom they oppose. With these facts in view he must have a credulous nature who believes that any temporary lull in the activity of such an agency, at once of crime and of power, imparts continued security to those who must become either victims of their crime or submissive suppliants to their power. The testimony taken covers a large number of the counties of the State, but not all. The time intervening between the appointment of the Committee and the close of the session has not enabled us to examine all the witnesses we have summoned and who were in attendance. The pendency of the impeachment trial at Raleigh has rendered it impossible to bring from there the Chief-Justice and other witnesses, whom we deemed it important to have before us. But the testimony of so many of the Judicial officers of the State as we have taken, can leave no doubt, that as against the violence of this Kuklux organization the authorities of the State cannot secure to its citizens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The resolutions do not charge the Committee with the duty of examining into the power of Congress to afford a remedy for so great a deprivation of their rights suffered by citizens of the United States under the Government of a State. They have discharged their duty in reporting the facts so far as their investigations have enabled them to do so, and in the light of those facts, and whether any, and what remedy can be applied, must be left to the deliberations of Congress to determine. In closing this report as to the investigations thus far made into the outrages in North Carolina, it is proper to say that the largest latitude was allowed in the examination of the witnesses; that they were not confined in their statements by any technical loss of evidence; that no objection was made to any member of the Committee examining upon any question that he considered had any relation to the subject of inquiry, and that consequently much of the testimony elicited may seem to be foreign to the question, whether outrages were committed, and whether persons and property are secure in the State. Of this class, particularly, is that relating to the management of railroads, and the disposition of the State securities by railroad Presidents. Where public men of either party have been reflected upon by the testimony in this incidental way, it was the desire of the Committee to call them, that they might have the benefit of their own statements in answer, but want of time, and other reasons already stated, have prevented our doing so. While engaged prosecuting our inquiry as to North Carolina, many communications have been received calling for examination into the outrages of a similar character to those complained of in that State which have been committed before and since the Committee was organized, by bands of men in disguise in other States. Complaint is made that within the last two weeks the capital of Kentucky was entered in the night by a body of men, armed and masked, who proceeded to the jail, took possession of it, set at liberty a man charged with a murder, and then rode away unmolested. Shortly before that the jail at Union, S. C., was entered and ten prisoners taken out and killed. Like complaints of murder, scourging and violence without redress and demands for investigation, and the protecting arm of the Government against these lawless marauders, have been forwarded from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Tennessee.

Into none of these could the Committee examine, considering it better to pursue our inquiry to completion, if possible, in one State, rather than take partial or disjointed statements as to all, and leaving to the Senate the determination of whether the public interests require this investigation to be pursued further.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SCOTT,
Z. CHANDLER,
HENRY WILSON,
BENJ. F. RICE,
JAMES W. NYE.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 10.

In the absence of the Vice-President, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, Mr. ANTHONY was unanimously chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the fact to the President of the United States and the House of Representatives.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

An adjournment until Monday was defeated by a tie vote—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. HOWE of Wisconsin asked unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to the election of standing Committees of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON objected.

The Chair (ANTHONY) ruled that as the motion related to the organization of the Senate, it was a question of privilege, and therefore did not require unanimous consent.

Mr. HOWE moved to proceed to the election of the Committees, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE then moved to suspend the thirty-fifth rule of the Senate, requiring the election of standing committees to be by ballot.

Mr. WILSON objected to the suspension of the rule.

Mr. HOWE said the usual method of electing the Committees was by a suspension of the rule, but that any member had a right to insist that the election should be by ballot, though that would subject the Senate to the trouble of preparing the ballots.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio said that a ballot must be taken if any member insisted upon it.

Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of the thirty-fifth rule, which was read by the Secretary.

Mr. HOWE then moved that the Senate proceed by ballot to elect a Chairman of the Committee on Finance; whereupon Mr. WILSON withdrew his objection, and Mr. HOWE withdrew his motion just made, and submitted a resolution with a list of standing Committees determined upon by the Republican caucus. The list has been published. The vacancy for a Democrat upon the Committee on Manufactures was filled by Mr. BLAIR. Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, was assigned to the Committees on Agriculture, Revolutionary Claims and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. SCHURZ of Missouri moved to postpone consideration of the Committees until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER—Before that motion is put I wish my friend Mr. SCHURZ would allow me to make another motion in the nature of a suggestion.

MR. SUMNER'S QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SCHURZ withdrew his motion, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded: I ask that my name be eliminated from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I observe that I am placed at the head of that important Committee, and I most respectfully ask to be excused from serving, and presume it is better for me before the Senate act on the report to have that amendment made, and, therefore, ask that the report be amended by striking my name from the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio said if after the Committees were organized any Senator insisted upon being released from a committee the Senate would, as a matter of course, grant the request, but it was not usual to allow such a request before the Committees were agreed upon as a whole by the Senate. He would vote to excuse the Senator from Massachusetts, but he hoped that he would defer his motion until a vote on the pending question was taken.

Mr. SUMNER replied that in proposing to amend the proposition he was exercising a very ordinary and reasonable right. He declined to withdraw it, but proceeded to advocate it as not only in order, but eminently proper. He held that the Senate should know before acting on the report if a Senator was not disposed to accept the place assigned him. He would say to the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) that after twenty years of service in the Chamber, he (SUMNER) had a right to expect that his associates would not impose upon him a new class of duties when he expressly stated that they were not welcome to him.

The Chair declared Mr. SUMNER's motion to be in order, but that, in regard to the practice of the Senate, the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) was correct in his statement.

Mr. SUMNER replied that as to the practice there had been no occasion heretofore for such a motion.

Mr. SUMNER's motion was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. SCHURZ then renewed his motion to postpone, and Mr. WILSON urged its adoption, as affording an opportunity of rectifying any errors that may have occurred in the framing of the Committees.

A vote by division on Mr. SCHURZ's motion resulted in twenty-one Senators rising in the affirmative and twenty-nine in the negative. Not agreed to.

MR. SUMNER'S DISPLACEMENT.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. SCHURZ explained the reasons for which he moved a postponement. He said it was well known to the country that there were certain disagreements with regard to the appointment of these committees, and his motion was made with the intention of reconciling these disagreements, and to prevent the possible excitement that might grow out of it. That last chance had been denied, and the resolution of Mr. HOWE was now before the Senate for debate. It would be noticed that in that resolution a change of some importance had been made in the important Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman, the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) was his personal friend, and while bound to him by intimate personal relations, he (SCHURZ) could say, at the same time, that were those personal relations otherwise than friendly, his judgment on the question would not be altered. He thought he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and he would go further and say that he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the country, when he asserted that the duties devolving on a chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had been fulfilled by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and the Committee, and with general satisfaction to the country. That gentleman was looked upon in the Senate as a member of the Senate who, by study and training, was most eminently fitted to fill just that position above all others. The resolution substituted in the place of that Senator the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat, (Mr. CAMERON,) whose profound studies of international law and general experience, especially in the diplomatic service, fitted him for the place, and with whom at their head the Committee would, in the highest degree, enjoy the confidence of the country. But he (Mr. SCHURZ) was free to say that that gentleman was not so vastly superior to the Senator from Massachusetts that his appointment would, for a moment, be entertained on that account. It was evident there was something else when a movement was made to degrade an eminent member of the Senate. It was but just to that member, to the Senate and to the whole country that the real reasons for which such a change was proposed should be laid bare to the public gaze. He would therefore ask the Senator who had introduced the resolution (HOWE) what were the reasons why such a change was made?

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, rose to reply.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, (aside)—I would not answer him.

Several Senators—No, don't.

Mr. HOWE said on the one hand he was asked a question, and on the other appealed to not to answer it, and in deference to that rule of courtesy which he had sought to make the rule of his life, he would make a civil answer to a civil question. He would briefly state the reasons, so far as he knew them, and he certainly knew them as well as any Senator. No question had been raised as to the ability of the Senator from Massachusetts, and no pretension had been made that he was surpassed in any respect by the gentleman proposed to succeed him, but it was known to those who proposed the change that the personal relations existing between the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States and the head of the State Department were such as to preclude all social intercourse between them. In brief, the information was that the Senator from Massachusetts refused to hold personal intercourse with the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—Just the contrary.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, continuing without noticing the remark—And that the Senator has not held any intercourse with the President of the United States. In view of these facts it was deemed best that the Committee of Foreign Relations should have a head who would be on the best speaking terms with the Secretary of State and the President.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, replied that he was very credibly informed, and that from the best authority, that the Senator from Massachusetts sitting behind them, (SUMNER,) had not refused to enter into any official relations either with the President or the Secretary of State.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—I ask my friend not to change the issue. I did not speak of their official relations. I spoke of their personal relations.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—Then, Mr. President, it comes to this, that the oldest member of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations through the past ten years, is to be removed from the Chairmanship and from the Committee itself, because of social relations between the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and himself. He (WILSON) was one of those who believed it not the business of the Senate what those relations were, or what were the social relations of any Senator to the President or any other member of the Government. He thought the only question was as to whether the member held proper official relations with the President, the Cabinet and other members of the Government. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) that this matter should not have been precipitated upon the Senate, but it had been determined otherwise, and it must, at all cost, be now concluded. He could not see a blow struck at a friend of twenty-five years, with whom he had co-operated in minorities and majorities, without a protest against it, but his opposition in the present instance was not solely for personal reasons, but it was because he believed the interests of the country would not be promoted by taking the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations from a place he had filled with signal ability. In the present condition of our foreign affairs we needed to retain all the learning and experience we now had there. He was opposed to the change, because it was full of danger to the future of the Republican Party. There were hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful and trusted members of that party, whose hearts would be wrung by the intelligence of this action, and who would see neither justice nor wisdom in it. The party was in no condition to do that which would wound or offend hundreds of thousands of the purest and best men in the country. He believed that those who were persisting in having the matter considered today were committing a mistake, and upon them should be the responsibility. For one, he washed his hands of it, and now moved that further consideration of such subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was one of those who regarded the change as unwise; but he thought all the usual means of opposition had now been exhausted, and he deemed it quite as unwise to make further opposition. He therefore hoped the Senate would go on and complete its reorganization as recommended by the majority.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, was sorry to hear the Senator from Vermont express the opinion that all opposing means were exhausted and that nothing was left but quiet submission to what a great many considered not only a wrong but a blunder. He (SCHURZ) did not give up so easily. Supposing it to be true, as asserted by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. HOWE,) that the personal, not the official relations between the President and Secretary of State on the one side and the Senator from Massachusetts on the other side, were very unkind, was that fact of any consequence? Was the American Senate to be governed by the personal relations between a Senator and a member of the Executive Department of the Government? Must the Senate before appointing a Chairman of a Committee ask a President or a Secretary of State how he likes the choice, and whether he likes to dine or sup with that man? Must there be a precise understanding between them about cookery, or any other detail of social relations?

Mr. SCHURZ then denounced as untrue the assertion that Mr. SUMNER had refused to entertain relations of any kind with the President or Secretary of State. He asserted that, on the contrary, that gentleman had, on a noted occasion, most emphatically declared that in spite of all that might have passed between them, he was at any moment ready to receive the Secretary of State (Mr. FISH) as an old friend, and to transact with him such official business as might have to be transacted between them. The Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. PATTERSON,) not now in his seat, would bear witness to the truth of this. Commenting upon a dispatch issued from the State Department at the instance of the President relative to Minister MOTLEY, in which sundry allusions were made to the President's abhorrence of a betrayal of confidence, a want of confidence, Mr. SCHURZ said these were direct references to Mr. SUMNER on account of his course on the San Domingo scheme. Could Senators require any member of the body who had the least sense of his dignity to bend his knee, and cringe and fawn before those who had thus spat upon him? The reasons assigned for such a degradation were but flimsy pretexts. During the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was not on speaking terms with the President of the United States, and yet the grave question of the presence of the French army in Mexico was solved, and various treaties passed by the Senate were first considered and approved by that Committee. Attributing the present difficulty to the determination of the President to prosecute the San Domingo scheme, and urging the Senate not to yield to Executive dictation, he went on to say there were rumors abroad, and there was already too much ground to believe them, that in the change proposed the President had taken a propelling power which was rather stronger than had heretofore been deemed compatible with the dignity of that office. It was perhaps now time for the Republican Party to consider whether they were ready to sacrifice their cause to the whims of one single man.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, entirely concurred in the last sentence of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri. He, too, desired to inquire whether the President of the United States and the Republican Party were ready to sacrifice their sense of duty to the whims of one man, whether he came from New-England, Missouri, or anywhere else. The Senator (SCHURZ) had argued altogether on the mistaken basis that SUMNER was being removed for some cause or other, whereas he had simply been transferred from one sphere of usefulness to another in the ordinary rearrangement of the Committee, which, under the rules, took place every two years. These changes of chairmen and committee men had often given dissatisfaction, but no Senator had supposed himself entitled to his former position as a matter of right. The Senate had been actuated by a desire to select such Chairmen as would best facilitate public business, and had not been influenced by Presidential or any other outside influence.

Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, said he had favored the retention of Mr. SUMNER, but he bowed to the will of the Republican majority as indicated by the decision of the caucus.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, defended the action of the caucus from the charge implied in the remarks of Mr. SCHURZ, that it had been influenced by Executive dictation, and denied that the appointment of his absent colleague (CAMERON) had been made by improper means.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, disclaimed having insinuated anything further than that there were rumors that the Executive had brought to bear certain influence to bring about this change. He had intended no reflection upon the character of the gentleman who is now proposed as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, replied that he had not, until today, heard anything of the rumors referred to, and if he had he would have been very slow to give color to them, particularly when the President was of the same party with which he himself acted.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, explained that he had not charged the President with using corrupt means, but he did know that the President had personally exerted himself in the way of argument and pressure upon Senators. It was asserted in the newspapers, as coming from responsible Senators, that the change was made at the President's instance. It was somewhat remarkable that the Senator (SUMNER) should be struck down by men of his own party in the same seat he occupied when assaulted by a Southern ruffian, and where he shed his blood for the liberation of the slave. [Applause in the galleries, promptly suppressed by the Chair.]

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, argued that no reason had been made for postponing action upon the resolution. He believed the public service would be best subserved by its immediate adoption, and did not propose to be frightened from following out his convictions by mere clamor. He denied the right of SCHURZ to sit in judgment upon his political associates, and to denounce their action as a wrong and a blunder, and thought that more of rhetoric than argument had been made use of in the debate. He desired to state one fact, bearing directly upon the question under consideration. That was that he had been told by the Secretary of State and by a Senator that the Senator from Massachusetts had refused to reply to a question addressed to him by the former upon public business.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—It must have been in the lightest possible whisper. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWE—I am told the Senator himself told of the circumstance after its occurrence. The

Continued on Eighth Page.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Momentous English and Continental Topics.

The Prayer for Peace—France and Prussia—Internal Condition of France—The British Parliament—[illegible] in France and [illegible].

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

At last we have peace! So, at least, it was hoped last night. There was quite a crowd round the newspaper stands yesterday when some of the journals put out placards announcing the glad news, and everybody seemed to draw breath more freely. The general satisfaction was, perhaps, more keen on account of a report which had arrived earlier in the day that some unexpected obstacle had arisen in the course of the negotiations, and that the Germans were preparing to resume hostilities. The situation of France is, indeed, helpless and hopeless. The Germans could overrun the whole country to-morrow if they chose. It is idle to talk of a guerrilla warfare. The conditions of France do not admit of it. The population is not sufficiently necessitous and desperate in its material circumstances to supply the kind of men wanted for such work; and even if the men were forthcoming, the country is too flat and too open to allow of their operations being conducted to any advantage. This is the whole secret of the failure of the Francs-Tireurs. A guerrilla war can be carried on only by bodies of men brave with the recklessness which has nothing to lose, and in a rugged, broken country, where there is plenty of shelter for the defenders, and where the invading army can with difficulty make way. It is the unfortunate peculiarity of France, as far as her power of self-defense goes, that once across the Rhine, or at least on the top of the plateau of which Langres forms the central point, an invading army flows westward almost by the force of gravitation, and with nothing whatever in the nature of the ground to arrest its course. The only chance of stopping it lies in its possible entanglement in the series of streams which form the western watershed of this plateau. This was the FIRST NAPOLEON's game with the Allies, and the magical mobility of his troops enabled him to play it for a time with some success, flinging them first on one side, then on the other. But in the present war the Germans pushed on without interruption till they sat down under the walls of the capital. There being thus no scope for successful irregular fighting in France, there is, on the other hand, no regular army to carry on any other kind of fighting. The only Generals left are CHANZY and FAIDHERBE, and neither has an army fit to take the field. Even if all their men were massed together, they would be, from all accounts, numerically inferior to the Germans, and in other respects they do not, of course, stand up against them for a moment.

INTERNAL SITUATION OF FRANCE.

But even assuming that the war with Prussia is practically over, I am afraid those people are much too sanguine who hail peace as really and actually established. There are more kinds of war than one; there may be war even without actual bloodshed, and it is sometimes not the least terrible kind of war. Relieved from the presence of the invader, the various elements in France will now find themselves face to face, and compelled to renew the old struggle, which was partially interrupted by the Empire. Now that the Reds have been so low down in the electoral lists, and that M. THIERS has been so unanimously chosen as the head of the Executive, people here are disposed to be quite certain that it is all over with the Republic, and that it is only a question between one kind of monarchy and another. Even if it is to be a republic, they argue, it is certain to be a very moderate, conservative republic, hardly distinguishable from a limited monarchy. I cannot say that I share this view. For the moment, these conjectures are probably not far from correct. France is greatly exhausted and rather bewildered. She is faint with loss of blood, and too giddy to see her way clearly, or even to choose a leader. M. THIERS' popularity is due more than anything else to his having had nothing to do with the war. For much the same reason M. LOUIS BLANC, who all through the siege was one of the most insignificant men in Paris, shunned by the Government as too extreme, distrusted by the demagogues as too rational and respectable, turned up the other day at the head of the poll. There was a vast amount of tyranny and deception about the Empire, but it had all the while the sincere consent of considerable masses of people—not, indeed, that they loved it or trusted it much, but that they feared and hated certain other things more. I fully agree with HOSEA BIGLOW as to the inexpediency of prophesying "onless you know," but there is one prophecy I venture to make with considerable confidence. It is this: That there will be no settled Government in France until a real republic is established, and that before this is accomplished the power of the priesthood must be crushed and the people educated. At the present moment France is, outside the towns, very nearly the most ignorant and miserably superstitious country in Europe, and even among the better sort of people in the towns, such education as they have does not seem to bring much enlightenment with it.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Up to the present the Government have certainly scored all the marks in the Parliamentary game. All the attacks, of which so much was said beforehand, have successively missed fire more or less. On the Princess LOUISE's dowry the minority of one—three, including the tellers—marked their triumph even more forcibly than if there had been no division at all. Mr. TREVELYAN's motion, directed against the Duke of CAMBRIDGE (the Queen's cousin) as Commander-in-Chief, was scarcely more successful. With the single exception of his seconder, not a voice was raised in favor of his resolutions, and only 83 voted with him against a majority of 201. The assaults on the Admiralty have also been somewhat turned aside by sympathy for Mr. CHILDERS, and a feeling that it is hardly fair to assail his department while he is absent on account of broken health. Even in regard to the University Tests bill, the threatened reopening of the old breach between Mr. GLADSTONE and the

more decided Liberals of his party has been healed—at any rate for the time. Mr. GLADSTONE (through whose head, as was once remarked by a member of his present Ministry, the church bells still chime loudly,) got up an elaborate theory about the necessity of sending back the bill to the House of Lords, who threw it out last year, exactly in the same condition as before, the real reason being that he himself extremely disliked going any further, and would not have gone so far, indeed, if he could have helped it. Mr. FAWCETT and some of the more advanced men on the Liberal side, demanded the abolition of the clerical character of college fellowships, denouncing them as traps for the young and thoughtless, and baits for the greedy. But Mr. GLADSTONE would neither agree to this, nor say anything soothing or conciliatory on the subject. A division in which he won through Conservative votes, and in which a considerable section of his supporters went into the lobby against him, brought him to his senses, and he has since announced that the subject is well worthy of consideration, and he will see what can be done about it. This has satisfied the mutineers, and genial harmony and fond fraternity once more pervade the Liberal camp. Nor can the efforts to put the Government in the wrong in regard to foreign affairs be pronounced very successful. Here Mr. GLADSTONE has certainly excited himself to the utmost to help his foes. His public proclamation of the justice of the Russian demand as to the Black Sea, at the very time a Conference was solemnly discussing the question, his misstatement as to Lord CLARENDON, and foolish tittle-tattle about Lord PALMERSTON, his repudiation of Mr. ODO RUSSELL's strong language as to England being bound, under certain circumstances, to go to war against Russia, even without an ally, coupled with his justification of this threat, on the ground that a diplomatist has a perfect right to say what he likes for the sake of getting his proposition accepted,—all these slips of the tongue, to call them nothing worse, have exposed him to very severe animadversion, and have made his colleagues and his party feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Even Lord GRANVILLE's sweet temper for once was ruffled, and there was undisguised vexation in his voice when he confessed to the House of Lords that Mr. GLADSTONE had much better have held his tongue. Last night Mr. GLADSTONE himself was put on his defense, and certainly did not come off the ordeal very satisfactorily. Mr. DISRAELI's attack was wantonly stinging and malicious, and threw his opponent into a towering passion. In his rage Mr. GLADSTONE could do little more than hurl hard words at his assailant, accusing him of all kinds of intentional misrepresentation and tortuous misstatement. As regards the views he attributed to CLARENDON and PALMERSTON he had really no justification to offer; and his explanation as to Mr. ODO RUSSELL was very misty and perplexing. He would neither say that the Government had or had not authorized Mr. RUSSELL to speak as strongly as he did. They had preserved, he maintained, complete freedom as to eventualities. It is difficult to see what kind of freedom this could be, except freedom to repudiate Mr. RUSSELL if they found it convenient, after taking advantage of his "arguments." The debate last evening was a mere duel between the two leaders, and if Mr. GLADSTONE failed to excuse himself gracefully for his undoubted indiscretions, Mr. DISRAELI, on the other hand, took very little by his speech. His tactics should have been to make mischief between the Premier and his own supporters; but the attack showed too much party rancor to be of effect this way, if, indeed, its effect was not just the opposite. While, however, the Government have triumphed against all specific motions directed against them, it must be noted that new sources of irritation and hostility are continually opening up, the last if not the least of these being Lord HARTINGTON's motion for a Secret Committee of Commons—a thing unheard of in recent days, and the mere suggestion of which carries us back to a political period we are all now ashamed of—to consider the disaffected condition of Westmeath. Obviously, if the Government cannot publish their news, they should keep it to themselves, and act on their own responsibility. On Monday the Ministry will find themselves in a very awkward position on this subject.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

It is quite clear that the Army bill is not to have anything like so smooth a passage through Parliament as the Government at first hoped for it, and as, indeed, it seemed likely to have. My own opinion is that the weak part of the measure is the kind of army which it professes to provide. As far as numbers go, I do not see any objection, nor in point of quality can anything be urged against the regulars. But the militia and the volunteers, even under the new arrangements, will be only a delusion and a snare. Hitherto the militia has been little more than the plaything of the country gentlemen. Everybody of a certain social standing in the county is an officer of militia as well as a Justice of the Peace, and their soldiering is about on a par with their justice. You know, perhaps, that "Justices' justice" has passed into a proverb with us. The privates of militia are mostly farm laborers, poachers and the like, with a good infusion of loafers from the towns—a rough, rowdy set who delight in a week or two of soldiering in the bright weather. Their drill is very easy, and they have plenty of time for loafing about drinking in the public houses, and every now and then joining in a savage onslaught on the citizens among whom they are quartered. The upper grades of officers are filled by the Lords or Lords' sons or better sort of Squires of the county, and as they keep these very closely among themselves, there is great difficulty in getting anybody to be subalterns. As a rule the latter are either farmers or lawyers who make themselves useful at elections, or clerks in the Government offices in London, who are brought down from sheer dearth of men to play the part. It is now proposed that the right of appointing officers should be taken from the Lords Lieutenant and vested in the Commander-in-Chief, but the only effectual means of making the militia a real military body would be to officer it exclusively from the regular army, and also if possible to fill the ranks from the same source. The volunteers are even a more wretched sham than the militia. There are some good shots among them, but their drill is very bad. There are whole regiments which at a review have to be kept standing still for fear they should fall to pieces hopelessly if moved about. As for the officers, they are about wholly destitute even of the most elementary parts of military business, and belong socially to the lower sort of "shoddy" people—pushing wine merchants, stuck-up attorneys, jobbers from the city, shop-keepers, vestrymen, &c. Each regiment has the right of electing its own officers, and most of the regiments are governed in their choice by the liberality of the candidates in the shape of beer. The officers generally pay for the band, and sometimes even for the clothing and equipment of the men, the Government furnishing only the rifles and bayonets. Here again some good changes are to be introduced. Measures are to be taken to secure a certain degree of efficiency on the part of the officers, and the privates are also to be required to shoot after a fashion, as well as drill, before they are allowed to pass muster. But even when all this is done, militia and volunteers will certainly be a broken reed to lean upon as an army reserve unless the officers are compelled to pass through the training of the regular army, and the drill of the privates is greatly improved. Generally, however, I find people by no means troubled on these points. They think the proposed army quite large enough and good enough for our wants, and it is the cost of it only that is objected to. The opposition to the Government scheme on the ground of expense comes from two different sides. On the one hand there is the peace people, who want to keep down the army as much as possible, and the economists, who want to keep down all expenditure. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who are usually free enough with the public money, have been seized with a sudden fit of thrift, which is only a pretext for resisting the abolition of the system of selling officers' commissions. What monstrous extravagance, they exclaim, to spend eight or nine millions in abolishing the purchase system at a time like this, when we want every penny we can spare for increasing the number and improving the equipment and armament of our forces! This was the burden of Lord CARNARVON's jeremiad in the House of Lords, and the outcry has also found an echo in the House of Commons. The fact is, the abolition of purchase touches a great many vested interests, both social and political, to say nothing of pecuniary. I have already said that the question is not so clear as probably it seems on your side of the Atlantic, and that practically it has some considerable advantages. For example, it provides a large supply of young officers, and it is on the whole a security that the officers are gentlemen and fairly educated. And it is also a cheap system, for the officers do not and could not live on their small salaries, which will certainly have to be increased if the army becomes a working profession. The main objection, and it is an overwhelming one, is that men who pay a high price for their commissions and go into the army for a year or two, either for fun or as a social duty, will not study military science as, nowadays, it must be studied. What precise effect the abolition of purchase will have on the social standing of officers it is difficult to foretell. It is quite clear that men will not join in future who do not mean to hold their commissions for some time, and thus the large class of birds of passage, those who went into the army for a year or two as "the right thing to do" after leaving college and before settling down to Parliament or matrimony, will be cut off. My own notion is that there will still be a large infusion from the upper ten thousand, but of course the army will become much less exclusively aristocratic than hitherto. It will be no place for mere fine gentlemen, and as this is almost their last retreat, they and their friends will make a stout fight to keep things as they are. Then, the officers who now hold commissions without being themselves wealthy or of high birth, but who have shared the general credit belonging to their cloth in these respects, also resent the leveling process that is now proposed. Already strong hints have been thrown out to the Government to separate the purchase question from that of the general organization of the army, and I should not be greatly surprised if the former were shelved for the present for the sake of getting the latter through. There could hardly be a stronger illustration of the difficulty of putting down vested interests with a firm backing of class privileges and prejudices, than the existence of the disgraceful scandal of selling church livings, which still flourishes as briskly and openly as ever. One has only to turn to any of the clerical newspapers to find the cure of souls unblushingly hawked about like any other merchandise—the age and infirmities of the incumbent, the pleasant situation of the vicarage, near a good trout stream, or in a picturesque country, with agreeable surroundings in the shape of rich and liberal country gentlemen. This should be a warning to those who hope for the speedy abolition of purchase in the army. F. J. H.

SCENES IN PARIS.

General Aspect of the City—The Horse Diet and Its Effects—The Wounded—The Food Supply—Outside the City—Street Pictures—"No Peace"—Work for France—The New Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

Paris, dark at night, that used to be so brilliant. Paris, with nearly all its great hotels turned into ambulances. Paris, with its lovely women eating horses, and sometimes dining on dogs. Paris freezing—going for months with scarcely fire enough to cook its meagre rations. Paris cold, hungry, dark, with a circle of fire around her; cannon thundering, bloody battle-fields, and at last the shells falling in her streets, slaying her women and children. It is a very sad spectacle. Yet Paris, by daylight, is less changed than one would imagine. The streets are full of disarmed soldiers, and a few thousands of National Guards keep their muskets, and march about with trumpets and drums. The cannon on the walls are all dismounted and given up to the Prussians. A great body of artillery fills the gardens of the Tuileries—all its horses stabled there; all, I suppose, to be given up also, spoils for the conqueror. They are filling up the ditches and carting away the formidable interior barricades, regular, well-planned fortifications. For a mile down the broad and beautiful avenue de l'Emperatrice—rechristened Uhrich—the whole ground excepting the roadway is cut into round holes like honeycomb. Each hole is about four feet across, a yard deep, and at the bottom three iron spikes. I think TROCHU was right in saying Paris was impregnable, and that the Prussians wasted every pound of powder they fired. The capitulation was not hastened one day by the bombardment. Paris was at the point of starvation when she surrendered. There were still some horses, but no bread.

THE HORSE DIET.

I talked with a young American in a banking-house about the horse diet. It was not bad tasting, and donkey was nice, but without vegetables it became monotonous, and when the bread became uneatable all horse was disgusting. There were no amusements, and when a fellow had eaten all his horse, he had to go to bed to keep himself warm, and read.

"But you are looking pretty well after it all," said I.

"Oh, yes; never better in my life. I gained twenty pounds during the siege." And I see nowhere any appearance of emaciation. The men look rugged and hardy. Some Mobiles who had been encamped outside the walls all Winter, were as hearty as bears, but when they came in after the armistice, and were quartered on a friend of mine they all got colds. These Mobiles are innocent country lads, who came into Paris last September as green as leeks, and as awkward as any squad of Major Jack Downing's militia; but in two months they could scarcely be told from veteran soldiers. And they fought bravely and well, a friend assures me, in all the sorties, and especially in the last. "We stood," said one of them, "and fired away for hours. We were cut down, but we never saw who killed us. The Prussians were behind breast-works, firing through little holes as big as your hand, and we were not marksmen enough to hit them. We didn't mind being killed, but it was no use; we could not kill them."

THE WOUNDED.

The wounds from the Prussian shells were very severe, and the mortality in the hospitals has been great. In the hotel ambulances more than half the amputations have been lost. The American ambulance, a little village of tents on the Avenue de l'Emperatrice, is an exception—nearly all the cases have recovered. I walked through two or three tents with Dr. JOHNSON, the physician of the ambulance as well as of the American Embassy, and found but one really bad case—I mean as to probable recovery. The rest seemed cheerful and well, and I saw some very remarkable cures of men shot through lungs, liver, and with crushed and torn limbs. The ventilation is perfect, and there was no bad smell whatever. The tent covering is like a skin, giving perfect shelter with free transpiration.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

It is delightful to see food coming into Paris, and vegetables, fruit, salt and fresh fish, butter and eggs, and live turkeys, ducks and chickens sold from hand-carts in the streets. Eggs are six cents apiece, cheese four francs a pound; but I saw a large turkey carried off for three dollars. Staple articles of food, bread and meat, have their prices regulated by the Government, and this is a check upon all prices. At my hotel, yesterday, the landlady said, "I can give you no coffee—there is no milk—but you can have a cup of chocolate made with water." It was hot and not bad, and the bread is excellent. The artists' crêmerie by the Louvre is closed. A great number of restaurants have been shut up, but they are now opening. If there be peace, and the if seems to me quite superfluous, there will be a great rush of strangers to Paris, and they will spend lots of money. The Parisians will have a good excuse for making them pay siege prices. The return of exiles and the advent of the few strangers who gain admittance has already given a gayer aspect to the boulevards. But the great current, strange as it may seem, is out of Paris. Hundreds of thousands are getting away. I saw yesterday a crowd of at least four hundred men and women drawn up in a procession four deep in front of the Belgian Legation, taking their turns to get the requisite papers to leave Paris. They have had enough, and fear perhaps what may happen if the Prussians march through Paris, which they seem determined to do, or if the war should be continued. And it is said today that people are allowed to go readily, but no longer to come in, for which I see no reason at all, no more than I see why all letters were examined at Versailles three days ago and had to be sent open, while they now go closed and direct.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

I was glad to see that so much of the country in the north was being cultivated. For some twenty miles around Paris it is desolate enough. Along the whole line, however, I saw no sign of refreshments, except what every passenger carried; and, as I came hastily, and without even a hand-bag, several kindly offered me of their stocks. But at Criel, I think, two lovely maidens came to the doors of the train with loaves of bread and bottles of wine. I expected famine prices, but the bread was only six sous for a pretty large loaf, and the wine one franc a bottle. I ate and drank perhaps a third of each, and handed the rest over to a poor cobbler working in his stall, as my part of the *révitaillement de Paris*.

STREET SCENES.

It is curious to see all the little trades and industries of Paris going on just as if there had been no siege and no bombardment. The flower shops are as lovely as ever—there is even a small flower market beside the Madeleine. Toys and dolls look as pretty as ever. Crowds gather about the print-shop windows. There are more newspapers than ever, though they are of smaller dimensions. The confectionery never looked more exquisite, and those who did not fancy horse could have lived on sugar plums. Last night a lady who had been delighting me with her exquisite music, and whom it was dreadful to think of as one who had helped to devour the eight thousand cab-horses of Paris, said the worst of it was the monotony. "Toujours cheval." Horse bouillon, horse bouilli, entrée of horse, horse d'oeuvre. You eat saddle of horse, you sup on collar of horse, they give you tender lines of horse, there is horse in every carte, traces of horse in every dish. Such were the horsepitalities of Paris. Some ladies contrived to vary the monotony a little. They tell of one lady here who was so overcome by her appetite as to eat her beloved lap-dog. After a hearty meal she looked down at the little heap of bones; tears fell from her eyes. "Poor Bijou!" she exclaimed, "how he would have enjoyed them!" MONADNOCK.

SPAIN.

Attempt to Assassinate Senor Zorrilla.

Madrid (Feb. 19) Correspondence London Times.

"We are completely satisfied with our work, and intend to continue in the same road!" Such was the literal text of an anonymous letter received by the unhappy widow of Marshal PRIM on the day his remains were carried to the Atocha Church. It was no heartless hoax. It was a message of warning to the other public men who had taken a prominent part in the elevation of King AMADEO to the throne. Some of these men treated it as a joke, but others did not. Among the latter were the Ex-President RUIS ZORRILLA. He took the warning especially to himself, as he had borne a very conspicuous share in the King-making. He presided over the Cortes which voted AMADEO, and over the Commission who went to Italy. Since the death of PRIM, ZORRILLA has hardly ever appeared in the streets without an escort of Police, and he has been ridiculed in some of the papers for this extraordinary care of his life. There is now little doubt that to this precaution he owes his escape so far. For once President ZORRILLA was returning to his house without his escort and on foot, accompanied only by a private friend, Señor LUIS HERNANDEZ. Yesterday morning he received a verbal message that if he would grant an interview, the parties desiring it would communicate to him important revelations respecting the authors of the assassination of his friend Marshal PRIM, whom the tribunals of justice have not yet been able to discover, though they are constantly arresting persons "on suspicion." Being excessively anxious to do what in him lay to clear up this fearful mystery, ZORRILLA said he should be willing to see the parties in question in his own house, Calle San Mateo, in the evening. He was told that would not do. They would not come to his house, but would meet him at any other he might appoint. He fixed 10 at night, in the house of a friend living in Calle Pez. Punctual to his appointment, he went, and stayed till nearly 2 o'clock this morning. It is needless to say no one came. He was accompanied by his particular friend Don LUIS HERNANDEZ. They left about 2 o'clock, and walked in the direction of Señor ZORRILLA's house. They had not gone many steps when a man emerged from the shadow of a doorway and ran rapidly past them. Señor ZORRILLA noticed the incident, and remarked to his friend, "*Lo presentia; estamos vendidos*" "I thought as much, we are 'sold,' (duped.") A few yards further on and they came to the Calle San Roque, a narrow street which opens on to the Calle Pez. From a dark corner in this street two men emerged, crossed the sidewalk, and fired at them. The balls, of which there must have been at least seven, to judge by the marks they made in the wall of a currier's shop, No. 10 Calle Pez, passed close behind them, but fortunately without touching them. With great presence of mind, Señor HERNANDEZ pulled out his revolver, and, firing it twice, ran after the assassins, who fled along the Calle San Roque, leaving their *trabuco* (blunderbus) on the ground. In the dark shadow between two of the lamps they disappeared, and as there was a watchman at the other end of the street, who declares no one ran out of it, they must have entered one of the houses, doubtless left open for that purpose. Señor ZORRILLA and some policemen, who this time were quickly on the scene, watched all the avenues by which persons could leave the houses until daybreak, when a large force of police searched the houses. They have arrested four men and one woman; but whether these are the guilty parties or not I am unable at present to say. Great excitement prevails in the city.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Shocking Tragedy in London.

A shocking tragedy has taken place in Soho, London. It appears that six years ago a Frenchman, named M. VICTOR HARMAND LEON LOYNON, took apartments upon the second floor of No. 27 Great Pultney-street, Golden-square, Soho. He was a married man, about thirty years of age, and resided with MARIE VICTORIAN LEONTINE ELISABETH LOYNON, who was some seven years his junior. They lived happily together. His income was £300 a year, which he received from a Parisian firm for watching their interests in London. His wife was entitled to the possession of some house property which had been left to her in Paris. While living in Great Pulteney-street they had a family of four children. Two of their offspring died three months ago, and M. LOYNON felt deeply the loss that he had sustained. Since that time he has been in a very desponding state of mind. On Friday afternoon, Feb. 24, he left his lodgings for the purpose of purchasing a French newspaper. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he returned to the house with the paper in his hand. It was then observed that he appeared very much depressed. He said that he had just ascertained that the house of his employers in Paris had been destroyed by the German bombardment, and that his wife's house property had also been destroyed. He then went up into his room and sat down, and whenever he was spoken to he replied in a most melancholy manner. At 8½ o'clock in the evening his wife proceeded to put her little son, aged three years, to bed. Just after she had placed the boy upon the bed, her husband entered the room with a double-barreled pistol. She, perceiving that he was excited, attempted to rush from the room. While she was doing so he fired at her, and shot her through the left jaw. The bullet penetrated her brain, and she fell dead on the floor. The murderer rushed from the room, and in his hurry he let the pistol fall by the side of the dead body of his wife. He then took another pistol from his side coat pocket. He pulled the trigger and the bullet went through his heart. He died immediately. Miss CLARKE, a young lady of eighteen, living in the house, hearing the report of the pistol shot, ran upstairs, and she was horrified by discovering the corpses of the Frenchman and his wife lying in two small pools of blood. She called in the Police, who caused the little boy and the baby, aged four months, to be taken to the work-house.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Mad-dogs are terrifying the Baltimoreans to an unprecedented extent.

A clergyman and his wife in Portland, Me., have recently suffered greatly from poisoning, caused by eating canned tomatoes.

BLAIR and HOFFMAN is the ticket for the Presidential election urged upon the Democrats by a Missouri paper.

JOSEPH C. EDWARDS is in prison in San Francisco, to answer to fourteen complaints for forgery. The sum obtained by means of the forgeries was $2,400.

The trustees of the New-England Agricultural Society have decided to hold their next Fair in Lowell, Mass., commencing Tuesday, Sept. 5, and continuing four days.

The proposal to annex West Florida to Alabama is again revived, and it is said that a large majority of the people of both States favor the proposition.

In its issue for the present week the Jamaica (L. I.) *Farmer*, a good local paper, worthy of the good support it receives, enters upon its fiftieth year.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, is to be held in Providence on Thursday next, 16th inst.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in Cincinnati, and one of the papers says that he is gradually losing his military style, and becoming more and more like a railroad President.

Two little boys in Quincy, Ill., who did not wish to go to Sunday-school last Sunday, attempted to burn the church down. They failed, and the Police locked them up in jail.

The New-Haven Bar has appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, DEXTER R. WRIGHT and LUZON B. MORRIS, to investigate the truth of reports reflecting on the honor and integrity of the lawyers practicing in the Courts of that city.

An Ottawa musician has composed for the "Festival," on the 21st inst., in honor of the marriage of the Princess LOUISE, a galop which he calls "The Joint High Commission," and is arranging the "Lord Lorne Lancers" for the same occasion.

The prospect of Republican success in Connecticut is declared to be good by the Bridgeport *Standard*. And it thinks that with a good degree of activity and a full vote the Republicans can elect Mr. GEORGE COFFING, their candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

A revivalist essayed, in a sermon in Boston, a day or two ago, to show the folly, sin and evil influence of dancing, and roundly asserted that the children of dancing people are generally cripples, or afflicted with some chronic disease.

A Providence man, about seven years ago, was persuaded to take some stock in a fancy corporation for a bad debt, and recently some of its creditors, finding his name in the list of stockholders, commenced suits against him and obtained judgments which have thus far amounted to $25,000, and the end is not yet.

A young white man who married a colored girl in Grenada, Miss., a few days ago, was taken from bed on the second night after the wedding by a party of men, who clothed him in a full suit of tar and feathers, and notified him to emigrate. He went, with a threat to return with State militia.

The Omaha *Tribune* expresses the belief that the day has at last ended when a Ring of selfish and false politicians can prey upon the State of Nebraska, and it sees in the popular sentiment that is now manifesting itself in all parts of the State, the guarantee of better things under the reign of honest men.

It is reported that the Democrats have completed their canvass of New-Hampshire, and that it gives the State to the Republicans by 1,500 majority. The Republican canvass of the Second District shows that Gen. STEVENS will be returned to Congress by a majority greater than the Republicans had last year.

A will, disposing of nearly $100,000 worth of property, is being contested in the Courts in Louisville, Ky., by the children and heirs-at-law of the testator, to none of whom was devised any part of his estate. The grounds relied on are that the testator was the subject of apoplexy some nineteen years ago, which caused a permanent and fatal lesion in his brain, affecting and impairing his mind in a material degree, and especially causing him to be subject to delusive suspicions, resulting in disagreements and obstinate dislikes to his wife, children, family physician, and many of his former nearest and best friends.

The Oswego *Press* of Thursday evening gives this little story of an elopement in this State: "EMMA, daughter of CHARLES ALDRICH, a respectable farmer who lives near Texas, town of Mexico, Oswego County, eloped last evening with H. L. MYERS, a young merchant of Texas. She was to have been married at 7 o'clock last evening to one FILLMORE, a somewhat aged but wealthy Californian. The guests assembled, and the parson attended, but the bride to be was not on hand. It was said she left the house toward evening, under pretense of going out where the men were gathering sap, which was the last seen of her. MYERS had formerly paid his addresses to Miss ALDRICH. The wedding-dresses were left behind and are without a wearer."

End of a Libel Suit Against a St. Louis Paper.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 7.

The libel suit of the Missouri State Lottery against the *Republican* for $200,000 has been dismissed by the plaintiffs, before we had even employed a lawyer to defend it. This is unusually considerate on the part of the lottery men, but their troubles are not likely to cease on that account. The Chief of Police has begun the war for forecasting which we were sued, he not having been dismayed by the threatened attack upon the Press; and notwithstanding the withdrawal of the prosecution against us we are ungrateful enough to hope the lottery business will be effectually squelched.

Southern Families Removing to Kansas.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, March 7.

The present year promises to be the most active ever known in the settlement of the Great West. Almost daily large companies of emigrants from the East and South, and not a few from foreign parts, pass through this city en route to the sections they have chosen for their future home. Kansas seems to be the favorite spot, and we oftener see emigrants for that section than for any other.

All day yesterday and last night members of a new colony being formed for Rice County, situated in the south-western portion of Kansas, continued to arrive from Portland, Jackson County, West Va. In all there were between 500 and 700 persons, of whom one-half were married. This number was still further increased this morning by the arrival of fifty or sixty additional families, and at noon to-day the entire company departed by special train, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, taking their stock, provisions, household goods, &c., with them. Under a special arrangement, each person is carried from Portland, Jackson County, Va., to Kansas City, on the Missouri River, for $13.

A large number accompany the expedition who do not expect to settle in the West at once, but who propose traveling over the country, taking notes and laying plans for future operations. An advance colony of twenty-six families was some time since sent out, and these reporting favorably to the head-quarters at Thurman, the remainder of the colony was called in from Gallia County, and the day before that appointed for starting over 600 certificates had been issued. This number includes both sexes and all ages.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE........ALBANY, Friday, March 10.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GENET—To lay out a public place between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets, New-York.

By Mr. BANKS—For a bridge over the Hudson from the foot of Congress-street, Troy, to West Troy.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for taking testimony in matters relating to State charitable institutions.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To regulate the construction and protection of railway crossings in the County of Westchester.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the Washington Savings Bank, Brooklyn; amending the act relative to the inspection of gas-meters; authorizing the City of Troy to take water from the Hudson River; amending the act establishing a law library in the Eighth Judicial District; extending the charter of the Brooklyn Improvement Company; against the bill fixing the fees of Sheriffs; agreed to; to improve South Broadway, Yonkers; amending the charter of Peekskill; authorizing persons to sink, at their own expense, wells upon their own land, to manufacture salt, by paying the same duties to the State as are paid by persons furnished with salt water from the wells and reservoirs of the State.

PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act to incorporate Gas Companies, changing the name of the Union Home Mission School, Brooklyn; amending the Rural Cemetery act incorporating the Grand Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; amending the act relative to the armory in Rochester; amending the charter of the Oswego County Savings Bank; incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company; providing for the appointment of a Board of Examiners as to the qualifications of drug clerks in New-York; amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company; amending the charter of the Lower California Improvement Company; providing redress for words imputing unchastity to women; providing for extending the distribution of Croton water in New-York; providing for the improvements and care of the public Parks in the City of New-York; to incorporate the United States Storage Company.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported:

To facilitate the construction of a railroad from the Northern and Western lakes to tide-water, for the consideration of the House, as it appropriates $2,000,000; amending the charter of Rochester; improving the roads and bridges in the County of Wayne; for a Town Hall in Mount Vernon; amending the charter of Lansingburg; amending the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; fixing the size of barrels used for packing fruit and vegetables.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By D. B. HILL—Amending the Elmira Common School act.

By Mr. CONSELYEA—To improve Tenth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. AIKEN—To extend Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. ROCHE—Incorporating the South Brooklyn Savings Bank.

By Mr. JACOBS—Providing for punishing persons abandoning their families.

By Mr. HOVER—Requiring the New-York Dry Dock Railroad Company to run cars after 10 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M.

By Mr. CARY—Regulating passenger-fare and freight charges on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the charter of the New-York Home and Indemnity Company; also, to establish a small park in the City of New-York, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets.

By Mr. DECKER—Creating the office of Richmond County Fire Marshal. Also, to appoint Commissioners to make a survey of Richmond County, and certain maps therefrom, and to mature and report a plan for laying out Staten Island, and for securing a water supply for the inhabitants thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Buffalo Cemetery Association; in relation to life insurance companies, which provides that when three annual payments have been made on any policy the Company shall not, whenever an action is brought, interpose as a defense that the policy was obtained by fraud; (after considerable debate.)

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BILL.

The Brooklyn Police act, as amended by the Kings County delegation—which amendment reduces the pay of patrolmen from $1,200 to $1,000—was reported by Mr. JACOBS, who said he did so under instructions, but that the amendment did not meet with his approval.

On motion of Mr. WAINWRIGHT, the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS, the House adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ P. M.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Levying Black-Mail on Office-Holders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an office-holder in this City, and the salary attached to the office is barely adequate to the support of myself and family in unpretending style. I am taxed for the support of the Democratic Party, am daily assailed to contribute to Democratic balls, charities, funerals, widows and orphans, and target associations, and threatened with removal should I decline. Yesterday I received a circular from the Tweed Testimonial Association, inviting me to contribute to the fund for the erection of a statue of Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED "for his services to the Commonwealth of New-York." It strikes me that however stupendous may have been the services of that distinguished patriot, that they have not altogether been self-sacrificing, for he is said to concede that he has segregated from the *commonwealth* of the City of New-York, during the past three years, the unpretending sum of $7,000,000. The public crib has sustained him for the past fifteen years.

What am I to do? On one side I am informed that, unless I substantially respond to the invitation, I am a marked man, and "down goes my house." On the other hand, I am told (and fain would believe) that the distinguished Senator has said that no office-holder's subscription would be received—that the testimonial must succeed by the spontaneous and enlightened gratitude of the citizens of this great State—or, failing to meet with such recognition, he would not make up any deficit in the estimated cost out of his own pocket!

But, aside from the Tweed testimonial, it is said that the Controller, the Big Judge, Alderman COMAN, GRATZ NATHAN and Judges SHANDLEY and LEDWITH are to have a statue or a *bust*, and even the Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS yearns to be perpetuated, not in brass, but in marble, provided that the quarries shall not have been exhausted in perpetuating the outlines of the portly Senator who has served the Commonwealth.

Will not all these testimonials exacted for distinguished services ruin Democratic office-holders? ONE OF THEM.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1871.

A Leather Medal for Mr. Tom Fields.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the constituents of TOM FIELDS, held last evening, they unanimously voted to present him with a leather medal, which was purchased and sent to Hon. WM. HITCHMAN, to be presented to FIELDS, to-morrow, in the Assembly, as a token of our appreciation of his efforts in the Saint Paddy bill.

THOMAS COMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1871.

The Appraiser's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the Appraiser's answer to my charge of wanton injury done to apparatus in the Appraiser's office, I would state that previous to seeing the letter of Messrs. MARSH & SPITZER, in your issue of the 7th, I had taken steps to have the matter brought before the notice of the Appraiser of the Port through some influential friends. I will merely add that I shall send to the Appraiser affidavit from the messenger of the Adams Express Company to the effect that all the boxes containing the apparatus had the official seal of the Appraiser on them when he delivered them. I shall also send the affidavits of the carpenter who opened the boxes, and of my assistant, who aided him, to the effect that these boxes all had on them the official seal of the Appraiser; and that they removed these seals, which I have now by me. Their affidavits will also state that the mahogany box in question had had its bottom wrenched off, and that the box was broken in so doing, and that it was quite empty, all its contents having been removed. They will also state there were no marks on the box containing this piece of apparatus to indicate that it had been received in bad order. All I know is, that my apparatus was ruined, and that the boxes containing it had not been opened after leaving the Appraiser's office.

This is my answer to the Appraiser's letter in your issue of the 7th inst. As my name will become known to the Appraisers during the investigation of this matter, it is needless for me to furnish them with it now. A. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

THOMAS HANGED.

The Murder of Walter Johnson Expiated on the Gallows—Last Hours of the Doomed Man—History of his Case—The Final Scene.

JOHN THOMAS ROSENVILLE, commonly called JOHN THOMAS, who has lain in the City Prison, under sentence of death, since January last, suffered the full penalty of the law at a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE CRIME.

ROSENVILLE was a Haytian by birth, and, like most natives of the isle, was not a full-blooded African. He was thirty-five years of age. In early life he found employment in the family of a colored gentleman of Hayti, who has since represented the Republic in the United States. Later, he became a sailor. On land and at sea he showed intelligence, and was held in fair repute. While sojourning in Hayti, ROSENVILLE wedded a colored woman whom he afterward brought to this City. He continued to earn a livelihood by plying between Hayti and New-York, but finally he made the latter place his abode. Among his numerous acquaintances was WALTER JOHNSON, also a colored man. For him ROSENVILLE soon begot a decided dislike. On the 30th of September last, ROSENVILLE, partially intoxicated, met one HALSEY, and told him that he would take JOHNSON's life that night and afterwards kill himself. The men came together when the night was more advanced, and after a few angry words had passed, ROSENVILLE shot JOHNSON dead. The murderer was arrested at once.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

The trial was begun on Dec. 28 in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge CARDOZO was on the Bench, and while District-Attorney GARVIN and Assistant District-Attorney TWEED appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. GOBLEY and ROCHE offered the defense. The proceedings were brief. Eight witnesses only were examined. Their evidence caused the jury, without leaving their seats, to find the prisoner guilty. The sentence rendered was to have been executed on the 17th of February. Through the efforts of counsel, however, the condemned man was reprieved for three weeks by Gov. HOFFMAN, and on the 23d of February an argument for a new trial was made before Judges INGRAHAM, BARNARD and CARDOZO, in the Supreme Court. On the 27th of February Judge INGRAHAM delivered an opinion, denying the application for a new trial. An application was made to the Court of Appeals with a similar result. A few days ago Gov. HOFFMAN declined to further prevent the law from taking its course, and an appeal for a stay of proceedings, addressed to Chief-Justice CHURCH at Albany, was also rejected.

IN DURESS.

ROSENVILLE's behavior during his term of incarceration was exemplary. He was frequently visited by his wife, by his little girl, aged eleven years, for whom he had a passionate love; by Mrs. RACSTER, wife of the Haytian Minister, and by Miss O'REILLY. Spiritual consolation was administered by Rev. Father DURANQUET, whose conversations with the doomed man were carried on in French. From all that can be learned, these do not seem to have wholly soothed ROSENVILLE's latest hours. His last night on earth was sleepless. With the permission of the Deputy Sheriffs on duty, the man left his cell and walked the corridor into which it opened from 11 o'clock on Thursday night until about 3 on Friday morning. At 4, ROSENVILLE reentered his cell and knelt before a small altar raised within it. He then seated himself on his cot, but failing to attain the repose, he once more fell to pacing the entry. During the night he made but one remark. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "could I but walk the decks of a ship again." Meantime, the chapel in the women's prison was made ready, and at daybreak ROSENVILLE, with Father DURANQUET, Deputy Warden MARK FINLEY, Mrs. RACSTER, Miss REILLY, and Mrs. JONES, heard the mass for the departing soul. The prisoner afterward bade farewell to his child and to Mrs. RACSTER.

OUTSIDE SCENES.

The gloominess of the scene outside the prison tiers was in unison with the darkness within. The rain fell intermittently, but the leaden skies were unchanging, and a heavy atmosphere made breathing really oppressive. The preparations for the close of the drama differed in no respect from those of previous affairs of the same order. The drab frame, with the Manila rope dangling between the uprights; the roofless hut of badly cut and unplaned boards, concealing the hangman and the weights; the planks forming a slippery floor over the flags; the rough inclined planes of pine, intended for desks; the canvas awning, shutting out the heaven and ill-warding off the rain; all the paraphernalia, described time and again, was once more in use. Long lines of policemen inclosed the prison without, and the crowd, dignified by the title of special deputies, was parted from the gallows by an equally efficient cordon. Although it is averred that efforts were made to reduce the number of the spectators, about 300 were present. The barber of the Tombs, a colored man, was among them. And he at the request of ROSENVILLE, who asked at the same time that no other colored man should be admitted. There were no witnesses of the hanging but persons provided with the needed authorization. The Court of Special Sessions was adjourned for the morning, and especial care had been taken that prisoners should not profit by the spectacle by means of bits of mirror adapted to the windows of their cells.

THE PENALTY.

At 8¾ o'clock the assemblage facing the tall frame and standing beside it gave way before a coffin which was borne into the woman's prison. In the cell of the condemned man the hangman was pinioning the arms of ROSENVILLE with a slender rope. Sheriff BRENNAN and Under Sheriff JOEL O. STEVENS were present, with Father DURANQUET. After a brief prayer the small cortege advanced. A half-stifled cry of "hats off" was heard as it came forth into the air and slowly approached the covered spot. As the prisoner stood under the canvas, side by side with Father DURANQUET, a heavy shower set in. ROSENVILLE, who was *tall* and broad-shouldered, had a straightness of frame of the Indian, as well as the features of one. He was habited in black, and wore scarlet carpet-slippers and white cotton gloves. The slip-knot was about his neck, and the black cap upon his head. A quiet firmness was upon his face during the few minutes which he passed, *living*, under the shadow of death. He and his confessor knelt and prayed. ROSENVILLE then kissed the priest, and pressed the crucifix to his lips. The cap was afterward drawn over his features, and at 9:05½ the weights fell, and the body was lifted into the air. For some seconds it was motionless. At 9:07 o'clock the hands sought to reach the neck and then to close, at 9:08 the chest and abdomen commenced heaving, and a minute later muscular contortions of the legs were observed. At 9:16 the pulse beat regularly. At 9:29 Dr. NEALIS, the physician of the City Prison, declared life to be extinct. The corpse was placed in the coffin. The face, uncovered, was placid and scarcely pallid. Death had resulted from strangulation, one vertebra only having been dislocated. The customary inquest was the last incident of the day. Perfect order was maintained, the Police being under the orders of Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct.

Selling Out the Property of a Judgment Debtor—The Arrest of Lindsay—His Statement.

Mr. JOHN L. LINDSAY, the lawyer whose arrest and subsequent parole was announced in the TIMES, yesterday, makes the following statement in regard to his case:

About eighteen months ago I was retained by JAMES RYAN to commence an action against WILLIAM J. O'BRYON, for the recovery of certain store property, including counters and bar-fixtures, which, he stated, was his property, and was unlawfully detained from him by O'BRYON. The action was tried before a referee and resulted in a judgment in favor of my client, and the judgment required O'BRYON to deliver up the property and to pay the cost of the suit; under this judgment an execution was issued to the Sheriff of this county, directing him to deliver the property to the plaintiff RYAN, and collect the costs. The Sheriff took possession of the property, but his further proceedings were stayed by a notice and undertaking on appeal; one of the sureties for O'BRYON on the appeal bond or undertaking was Police Justice COULTER, who granted yesterday the warrant of arrest against me. The judgment was afterward affirmed by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and I directed the Sheriff to deliver the property to RYAN, the plaintiff, under the execution above adverted to. The Sheriff at once placed an officer in charge of the property, which was then in possession of one FIGUERO, to whom O'BRYON had sold it, representing that it was his property, as I am informed by FIGUERO. Upon the Sheriff making known the facts of the case to FIGUERO, he made no objections to the property being taken; in fact he consented to it, and said he would hold O'BRYAN responsible. The Sheriff then notified me that he was ready to deliver the property, and I notified Mr. RYAN to take it from the Sheriff. Mr. RYAN, without my knowledge, went with an auctioneer to the store in which this property was contained, No. 321 West Forty-second-street, and by permission of FIGUERO, locked the store. The property was advertised for sale on the next day, and on the day following was sold. Although the sale was without my knowledge, I consider it perfectly legal and proper. The net proceeds of the sale, amounting to $83 71, were paid to me by the auctioneer, as attorney for RYAN. This was the first intimation I had of the sale. Of this money, part was paid to RYAN, part to the Sheriff for his fees, and the balance, about $30, (after paying other disbursements,) was retained by me on account of my services. The costs of suit and appeal, amounting to about $315, for which O'BRYON, as defendant, and Police Justice COULTER and one WILLIAM C. JARDINE, as his sureties, are liable, are still unpaid, and proceedings to collect the same from them are about to be instituted by me. One of the sureties on the bond given by O'BRYON for the delivery of the property to RYAN, if he should recover a judgment therefor, is Police Justice COULTER. One of the sureties on the undertaking on appeal given by O'BRYAN is Police Justice COULTER. It was Police Justice COULTER who issued the warrant for my arrest.

Relief for the Family of Simmons, the Hudson River Railroad Engineer.

The Treasurer of the Testimonial Fund in behalf of the family of the late engineer E. H. SIMMONS, Mr. J. W. GERARD, Jr., No. 48 William-street, acknowledges the receipt of the additional sums named below. The widow of SIMMONS and two young children are left by his decease in very humble circumstances. It is desired to raise the sum to at least $500, to be deposited for their benefit in some savings bank: P. B. Strong, $5; C., $5; R. C. Hutchings, $5; W. M. Prichard, $5; F. Prime, $5; Mary Bradhurst, $5; Van Cort Bishop, $5; Jackson Riker, $5; H. Kirkland, $5; D. Campbell, $5; O. D. J., $5; H. Suydam, $10; I. T. W., $5; S. T. T., $20; J. T. Daly, $5; Schenectady Locomotive Works, per J. C. Ellis, President, $50; A Widow, $3; A Family, $5. Total so far, $274.

A Brig Run Into and Sunk—Narrow Escape of the Captain and Crew.

The brig *Montrose*, of New-York, Capt. PETERSON, from Ponce, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar for this port, was run into by the steamer *Albemarle*, hence for Richmond, on the 9th inst., at 8½ P. M., three miles east from Long Branch, cutting her down three feet below the water-line, and sinking her in fifteen minutes. The Captain and crew lost all their clothing and effects. They were taken off by the steamer, and put on board of the Sandy Hook light-ship, and were taken from thence by the pilot-boat *Ariel Patterson*, No. 11, and landed at Quarantine, Staten Island.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Jones.

ORDERS GRANTED.

George F. Baker vs. Elisabeth C. Harris, Dexter Taft vs. John H. Martin, Jacob Greentree vs. Samuel W. Rosenstock, The Chapman State Company vs. John Galt, Morris Jacob vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company, S. Joseph Sylvester vs. John E. Bailey.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kennedy vs. Freeman; plaintiff must pass on his proposed amendments the references to the page and time of the stenographer's notes.

By Judge Robinson.

Cobanks vs. Wells; motion granted on compliance with terms; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

State Bank vs. Merrick; settled.

Abernethy et al. vs. McEvoy; settled.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Humphrey P. Thompson vs. Obed Wheeler; judgment affirmed.

Jane Nagle vs. Mary Stagg; judgment affirmed by default.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 107.—*The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Thos. A. Gardner, Treasurer of Kings County.*—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals.—This was an application for a mandamus, to be directed to the County Treasurer of Kings County to compel him to issue certificates of indebtedness of the county to the plaintiff in error, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the refunding of taxes paid by certain incorporated companies, for the years 1863 and 1864, on their investments in the public indebtedness of the United States. The claim of the plaintiff in error was that certain certificates of indebtedness of the United States held by it were by law exempt from taxation, but the County Treasurer thought otherwise, and made return to the rule to show cause that the taxes on such certificates had not been judicially determined to have been illegally imposed, (the condition of their being refunded,) nor had it been judicially decided that certificates of indebtedness of the United States are exempt from taxation, and the claim of the plaintiff was therefore not within the provisions of the act of the Legislature. Plaintiff demurred to the return, but the judgment thereon was for the defendant, the Court being of the opinion that while the return was insufficient, and the demurrer well taken, the facts stated by the plaintiff in the writ were not sufficient. This judgment was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court and by the Court of Appeals, and is brought here, the plaintiff in error, after discussing the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the case made was within the act, for that certificates of indebtedness of the United States had been twice adjudged by this Court not taxable, and the matter is *res adjudicata*. The defendant in error contends that the case presents a mere question of pleading and evidence, and that error does not lie to a State Court on such questions.

A. C. Bradley and C. E. Benedict for plaintiff in error; P. S. Crooke for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

Before Judge Brady.

FORCING A FORECLOSURE.

Cook vs. Campbell.—This case was called on the calendar, and a motion made to postpone. The grounds of the action are briefly as follows: The plaintiff is executor of one Taber, who held in pledge a policy of insurance for $14,500 on a steam-tug. The policy provided that the tug should not leave the waters of New-York Harbor, and she was subsequently burned under circumstances which raised a question whether she was at the time in New-York Harbor or not; and also a question whether the vessel was entirely insured, or only the interest of one of the parties. The defendants were second policy-holders on the same tug, and in relation to them the same questions were raised. Plaintiff did not, although requested, commence a suit on the policy pledged to him. The Company offered a compromise in the form of a reduction of $2,000, which plaintiff refused to accept, because he might still be held liable for the whole face of the policy, but instead brought a suit against the debtors to forfeit the policy. Defendant's motion was to postpone the trial of the cause until their own suit against the insurance company should be determined.

Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 10.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

AN EXPENSIVE MESSAGE.

Gordon Buck vs. Francis Amidon.—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered in the Marine Court against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff for over $400. It appeared that the defendant called on the plaintiff, a surgeon, with a request that he would go and visit, professionally, the defendant's brother, living at Groton, Conn. Plaintiff did so, and, after the service had been rendered, sent his bill to defendant's brother, for $400. The brother, after repeated requests in writing, failed to pay, and the plaintiff then saw the defendant, who had delivered the message from the patient. On the trial, the Judge submitted to the jury the question as to which the credit was given, the patient, or his brother, the defendant, who delivered the patient's message. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, and from a decision of the Court refusing to set aside the verdict as being against the weight of evidence, an appeal is taken to this Court.

Decision reserved.

Matthews & Betts for plaintiff; Larned & Warren for defendant.

WHAT IS PROOF OF A CUSTOM—A JURY'S POWER.

John Siegel vs. Edson Lewis.—The plaintiff sold for the defendant, as broker, a four years' lease of premises on Broadway, at $11,000 per annum, with $7,000 bonus. He claimed a brokerage of two and a half per cent. on the first year's rent, and one per cent. on the other year's rent and bonus, and got in the Marine Court his full claim of $675. On the trial there was some conflict as to the custom of brokers. The defendant appealed, claiming that the custom was not proved to have been brought to the knowledge of the defendant, and was a mere local custom at best, and that others gave a lower rate. Plaintiff claimed that of all these points the jury was the final arbiter, and their verdict should not be disturbed. Decision reserved.

Mr. W. A. Schimp for plaintiff; Mr. J. A. Shendy for defendant.

LIFE INSURANCE—PREMIUM NOTES.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company vs. Cornelius H. Bosien.—This was an action to recover the amount of a promissory note for $673 60, given to the plaintiffs for a premium due upon a policy of insurance, issued to the defendant. The policy contained the following clause: "In case any promissory note or other obligation which may be given to said Company for any portion of the premium on this policy shall not be paid at maturity, then, and in every such case, the said Company shall not be liable. * * * and this policy shall cease and determine." The defendant contended that upon failure to pay the note at maturity the policy ceased and determined and became null and void; that the issuing of the policy was the consideration for the note; and that upon the failure of the consideration for which the note was given, the note must become void also. The plaintiffs contended that the clause in the policy gave them the right of election between accepting the forfeiture on the one hand, and, on the other, continuing the policy in life and collecting the amount due on the note. They preferred the latter

course, and cited authorities on the point that any person can waive a condition inserted in an agreement for his own benefit. On the trial in the Court below judgment was given for the plaintiff. The defendant then appealed to the General Term of this Court, where, after argument, the judgment was affirmed.

Strong & Shepard for plaintiffs; W. S. Hornlager for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 10.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, March 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 111¼@111⅜ ₩ cent. The market was free from excitement and the business, we should say, mostly of a trade character. The speculators in the Gold Room evince very little spirit on either side of the account. The quotations from London of the English and American Funds were not so good as yesterday, but the impression still prevails here that the New Loan, which was formally brought out in London today, will soon create an extra sum of exchange to the relief of the Gold shipments expected soon to assume some activity. The trade demand for Exchange for Saturday's steamer was fairly active, but some of the Bill brokers report a better offering of Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton and other produce. The 60 days' rate on London was a little irregular, ranging 109⅝@109¾ ₩ cent., the Sight rate 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent. Money is fair supply to the brokers at 5 ₩ cent.

The Public Funds were very quiet, the business being moderate at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange and also on the Street. The Treasury has resolved upon the immediate issue of Scrip Certificates to represent the New 5 ₩ cent. Stock, registered or coupon, to be delivered to the holder or holders of the Scrip on the first of May, from which date the interest will run. The 5-20s, which may at once be surrendered, will be taken, with the allowance of the full 6 ₩ cent. in Gold to the first of May, in exchange for the Scrip of the New Loan; the latter becoming, in all respects, the negotiable representative of the New Stock. These particulars we gather from the telegraphic information this Afternoon, which may be amplified in the morning dispatches. In the London market, where the Loan was brought out this morning, the Scrip allotments of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and others will represent the New Stock until the delivery of the Bonds in May, at the par rate of 91 ₩ cent. sterling, equal to par in Gold here. The following is a copy of the New 5 ₩ cent. Bond now being engraved and printed at the Treasury Department. It will be noticed that the obligation is not only to pay Coin for the Principal as well as for the Quarterly Interest, but Coin of the standard as fixed by the existing Mint laws of Congress, so that the Bond cannot be affected by any future alteration of this standard. The complete positive exemption from all descriptions of taxes or duties, National, or State, or Municipal, is also made part of the Bond, and this exemption is guaranteed not only by the Public Faith of the United States, but by the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, against the right or power of State or Municipal authority to tax the National obligations for any purpose whatever:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST.] FUNDED LOAN OF 1881. [5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

are indebted to the bearer in the sum of

—— DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States, on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of *Five per Centum* per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1871.

Entered —— Recorded ——

—— Register of the Treasury.

In the Southern State Bonds there is continued activity in South Carolinas, and more doing in Virginias. The other descriptions are steady in prices, on a light demand. The Pacific Railway mortgages are also steady, and most of the old Western mortgages in good demand on investment orders.

The Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks, as foreshadowed last evening, were generally firm in prices, and with exceptional evidences of much increased buoyancy of speculation. These were particularly shown in Ohio and Mississippi, Harlem, New-York Central, Rock Island, the North-wests, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Toledo and Wabash, among the New-York and Western Roads, and in Western Telegraph, the Maryland Coal Stocks and Quicksilver Company. The spirit of the market was well maintained until the close of the day, when the highest prices of the day were realized, and the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93⅛	94⅛
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	112⅛
North-west Common	79⅛	80⅛
North-west Preferred	93⅛	93⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	98⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	55⅛
Western Telegraph	55⅛	55⅛
Erie	21⅛	21⅛
St. Joseph Common	93	93
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 10.

Gold receipts	$755,461 84
Gold payments	2,103,278 34
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	2,372,175 80
Currency payments	354,396 75
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	573,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	....
City 6s, new	101⅝	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	116⅝	116½
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61½
Reading	102	102⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60½
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	40
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	40⅛	40½
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	....

Messrs. FIELDING & BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-street, have been added to the New-York list of Loan Agents, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of February, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,363,737	Increase	£18,779
Public deposits	8,877,821	Increase	[illegible]
Other deposits	19,741,451	Increase	811,270
Government securities	12,918,011	No alteration	
Other securities	20,261,146	Increase	1,032,930
Notes unemployed	12,017,380	Increase	17,420

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,083,050, being a decrease of £133,015; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,861,793, showing a decrease of £28,297 when compared with the preceding return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co. — James G. King's Sons.
Baker & Kitchen. — Kountze Brothers.
A. Belmont & Co. — Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Blake Brothers & Co. — Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co. — Marx & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co. — Morton, Bliss & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer. — P. M. Myers & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son. — George Opdyke & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co. — E. D. Randolph & Co.
Henry Clews & Co. — Reid, Leo & Content.
Jay Cooke & Co. — Security Bank.
Dabney, Morgan & Co. — J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co. — Soutter & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. — Edward Sweet & Co.
Fisk & Hatch. — Moses Taylor & Co.
Frank & Gans. — Trevor & Colgate.
Gibson, Casanova & Co. — Turner Brothers.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory. — Union Trust Company.
Hatch & Foote. — Van Schaick & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son. — Vermilye & Co.
Edward Haight. — L. Von Hoffman & Co.
H. A. Heiser's Sons. — Wells, Fargo & Co.
Howes & Macy. — Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Loyd, Hamilton & Co. — Balzer & Taaks.
Chase & Higginson. — Fielding & Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co. — Henry L. Fell & Brother.
C. & H. Borie. — Gaw, Bacon & Co.
C. Cambios & Co. — Glendinning, Davis & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co. — W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
Jay Cooke & Co. — W. Painter & Co.
De Haven & Brother. — Sailer & Stevenson.
Drexel & Co. — D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co. — Townsend, Whelen & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers. — Lee, Higginson & Co.
Brewster, Sweet & Co. — Page, Richardson & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles. — Spencer, Vila & Co.
Foote & French. — Stone & Downer.
Head & Perkins. — Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Hubbard Brothers & Co. — Walker & Merriam.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co. — McKim & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son. — J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Hooper, Reese & Co. — Thomas R. Rich & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association. — George C. Smith & Bro.
 — M. P. Stone & Co.
Lunt, Preston & Kean. — Wrenn, Ullman & Co.
National Loan and Trust Company. — Merchants' Savings Institution.
State Savings Institution.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co. — Leonard Matthews.
Haskell & Co. — National Loan Bank.
Lucas Bank. — Taussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co. — Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons.
Ira B. McVay & Co. — S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co. — Hewson, White & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co. — E. Kinney & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co. — Larkin, Wright & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. — Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co. — Price Brothers.
E. B. Hale & Co. — Henry Wick & Co.
J. V. Painter. — George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith. — Rickley & Brother.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co. — Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jay Cooke & Co. — Middleton & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co. — Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—P. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—E. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Teeters & Son.
Cadiz.—Beall, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Eisler & Flecher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rockafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.—People's Bank.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Candee, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Ilsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio River, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as a GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE, for the transportation of the heavy freights, (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic,) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio River.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous South-western through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE; and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New-York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,

and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid-up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enable it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Government or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists, that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 30 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 8¾ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government's pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—Continue in limited request at [illegible] for Pots and [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in demand and firm at [illegible] ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for seasonable work, and values have shown much firmness, with no pressure of stock on the market.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady, on a somewhat better inquiry.

CEMENT—There has been a comparatively light call noted for all makes, within our previous range.

COAL—The market has been quiet and wholly free from excitement since our last, with the tone in prices decidedly in favor of purchasers, who limit their dealings to their most urgent wants. Quotations are wholly nominal.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. We quote: Guayaquil in bond, 10½c.@11c., gold; Caracas, in bond, 15c.@16c., in gold; Maracaibo, in bond, 23c.@25c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—[illegible] a very moderate offering of desirable samples, the demand for which has been fair. The [illegible] steamship brings a cargo of 15,900 bags. Of this amount 1,800 bags have been placed on private terms. In other kinds, no business of moment has been reported. Prices remain as quoted in our last. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10¼c.@14¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@15c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand for prompt delivery has been fair at about steady prices, with moderate offerings noted. Sales, 2,607 bales, including 2,017 bales to shippers, 314 bales to spinners, 216 bales to speculators, and 260 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the offerings have been more liberal at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. from last evening's quotations, leading to extensive purchases. Sales, 26,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 400 bales at 13¼c.; 1,700 bales at 13¼c.; 100 bales March and 100 bales April at 13¼c., together; April, 1,400 bales at 13¼c., 400 bales at 13 13-16c., 2,100 bales at 13¼c., 900 bales at 13¼c., 300 bales at 13¼c.; May, 700 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c., 200 bales at 13¼c., 100 bales at 13¼c., 100 bales at 13¼c.; 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 13¼c., together; 100 bales each May, June and July at 13¼c., together; June, 900 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13¼c.; 100 bales each June, July and August at 14c., together; July, 100 bales at 14¼c.; 400 bales at 14c.; 100 bales at 13¼c.; August, 300 bales at 14c.; 100 bales free on board at Mobile, on private terms. Exchange—100 bales March for 100 bales May, even. And today, for March, 400 bales at 13 9-16c., 300 bales at 13 7-16c., 900 bales at 13¼c.; 100 bales each, March, April and May, at 13 9-16c.; April, 400 bales at 13 9-16c., 2,600 bales at 13¼c., 2,900 bales at 13¼c., 200 bales at 13 5-16c., 500 bales April and 500 bales May, at 13¼c., together; May, 200 bales at 13¼c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 300 bales at 13 9-16c., 800 bales at 13¼c., 200 bales at 13 7-16c.; 600 bales each, May and June, at 13¼c.; June, 900 bales at 13¼c., 800 bales at 13¼c., 200 bales at 13¼c., 800 bales at 13 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 13¼c.; July, 300 bales at 13¼c., 300 bales at 13¼c.; August, 1,700 bales at 14c., 380 bales at 13¼c., 100 bales at 13 13-16c. Exchange—¼c. paid to exchange 100 bales April for 100 bales June. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.58c.; April, 13.55c.; May, 13.68c.; June, 13.83c.; July, 13.97c.; August sold at 14c. The receipts at this port today were 7,452 bales, including 721 bales from Charleston, 1,586 bales from Norfolk, 2,730 bales ₩ rail, 25 bales from Wilmington, 17 bales from Beaufort, 1,047 bales from Galveston, 1,317 bales from New-Orleans.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	13⅛	13⅛	14	14⅛
Middling	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—General business has been devoid of animation, and values have been irregular.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable stocks have met with a freer sale at generally firm prices, with the advantage, in many instances, in favor of holders, who are not urgent in offering supplies.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quiet, but steady, at 75c.@80c. ₩ lb.

FISH—The jobbing trade shows some improvement, without any marked changes in prices of the leading articles. We quote: Dry Cod at [illegible] ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel [illegible]; No. 2 do. [illegible]; No. 3 do. [illegible] ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been without activity, though the advantage as to price has been generally in favor of buyers, the main exception having been desirable lines of shipping extras, particularly State, which have been offered rather reservedly and have been held with a fair show of confidence, in view of the reported improvement at Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at [illegible]; chiefly at [illegible]; very good to fancy, [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western, round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in moderate request, at steady rates; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls. in lots at [illegible] for poor to good, and [illegible] for good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand at [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm at [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Marsh's Caloric, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in limited demand at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been very moderate at about former quotations.

FRUIT—The general market, though inactive, has been quoted firm, with Layer Raisins at [illegible] ₩ box; Currants at 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Sardines at 18¼c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, without further important transactions.

HAY—[illegible] at $1 15@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet but steady at from $90@$1 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been light since our last, but prices have not varied much. [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—There has been a fair demand noted for the better grades of stock at steady rates. We quote the range from [illegible] for crop of 1870, and [illegible] for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts 71 bales; exports, —. [illegible] "Our market remains very strong under the influence of continued heavy speculative purchases. We note a single purchase of 1,000 bales 1869s on private terms. There has also been a good demand for choice New at prices ranging from [illegible]. Low and medium grades of new growth have been neglected. The shipping movement has somewhat abated, owing to an advance in freights to Liverpool, brought about by large engagements for cotton. Receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,177 bales; total receipts of the season, 40,273 bales; total receipts, corresponding season last year, [illegible] bales; exports of the week, [illegible] bales; total exports of the season, [illegible] bales."

Price Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 175,000 lbs. at [illegible] ₩ lb., market heavy. Pig-iron has been in moderate supply and light demand at essentially unchanged rates, including No. 1 American at [illegible]; Glengarnock at [illegible] ₩ ton. Bar, Rail and Scrap Iron has been quiet at old figures. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quite dull at previous figures. Pig-tin has been in light request at drooping rates, including Straits at [illegible], gold; English at [illegible], gold, with sales reported of 5 tons; and Banca at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb. Of Tin Plates, which have been quoted about steady, sales have been reported of 1,[illegible] boxes Charcoal on the basis of [illegible], gold; and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 87½, gold, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

OIL-CAKE—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—The general market has been unusually tame, and with some increase of offerings at stock noted, the turn of prices has been slightly in favor of buyers. There has been very little call from shippers, and scarcely any speculative bidding. Crude has been very dull at [illegible] as the previous quotations, in bulk, [illegible] in shipping order [illegible]. The receipts at Philadelphia were 100 bbls. for the day and 2,040 bbls. for the week. The Creek advices have been of a dull and weak market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at [illegible]. Refined has been in limited demand, at [illegible] for Standard White, early delivery, [illegible]. At Philadelphia the demand has been sparing on the basis of 24¼c.@24½c. for Standard White, ₩ gallon; sales, 1,000 bbls. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,[illegible] barrels for the day, and 12,[illegible] bbls. for the week. The export clearances have been 2,[illegible] bbls. and 1,000 cases for Rotterdam; and 2,033 bbls. for Trieste. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request at from [illegible] ₩ gal. [illegible] cases have been sold within the range. Naphtha continues quiet at from [illegible] in shipping order; [illegible], in cases, and [illegible], in bulk, ₩ gallon. The export clearances from Philadelphia included 175,468 gallons Refined Petroleum for Cork or Falmouth and orders.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of March 8, in its exhibit of the season's Pork-packing at that point, says the whole number of Hogs cut here the past season were [illegible], the average weight 229 1-14 lbs., net; and the average yield of lard (leaf and trimming,) [illegible] lbs. The head and gut lard, which is not included in this, may be estimated at 10 lbs. ₩ hog, so that the total yield per hog must be placed at 41 1-5 lbs. The total number of hogs cut in this city the last thirty-nine years was, for each year, as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the comparative averages of hogs and yield of leaf lard for the past twelve seasons:

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—Has been selling quite freely, in a jobbing way, at full prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—Have been held with firmness, on a moderate jobbing trade.

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TEAS—The demand has been quite moderate, at essentially unaltered figures.

TOBACCO—There has not been much call for any description, but prices have been quoted steady; sales, 200 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; 100 cases new Pennsylvania at 23c.; 100 cases sundry growths at [illegible]; 188 bales Ambalema, in bond, on private terms, and 200 bales Havana at [illegible] ₩ lb. We quote Kentucky thus:

[illegible]

We quote old crop Seed-Leaf as follows: [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at steady prices, with sales reported since our last of 450 bbls. at [illegible] for iron-bound pkgs. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 504 bbls.

WOOL—The offerings have been quite moderate, and holders have been very firm in their views, but trade has not been active since our last and no material variations can be noted in values.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very slow movement in the general market, without any remarkable changes in rates. The main offerings have been of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Clover-seed, Hops, Petroleum, and Tobacco. In no instance have they been extensive. Ship-owners have shown confidence and no willingness to make any material concessions. The supply of room has been moderate, though more than equal to the immediate requirements of a dull and listless market. For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton on the basis of previous figures; 23,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 8½d. by sail, which shows an exceptional improvement, and 8¼d. by steam ₩ bushel, and equal to 120 tons Provisions, by steam, within the range of from [illegible] ₩ ton; also a British bark (now on the way from Cardiff to New-Orleans) with 1,700 bales Cotton from New-Orleans at [illegible] ₩ lb., with the privilege of Havre; a British bark of 763 tons register, now here, with a cargo of Cotton, from Galveston, at [illegible], and a ship (now on the way from Cardiff to New-Orleans) rumored with 2,300 bales Cotton from New-Orleans or Galveston, on private terms. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at [illegible] ₩ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at [illegible] ₩ bushel; also by the British steamer [illegible], 1,000 bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₩ bbl.; 600 bales Hops at [illegible] ₩ lb., and 800 bags Cloverseed at [illegible] ₩ ton. For a Baltic port, a bark, with 2,[illegible] and 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without particulars. For Antwerp, 25 hhds. Tobacco at [illegible] ₩ hhd. For Rotterdam, 100 boxes Bacon, at [illegible] ₩ ton, and a small lot of Tobacco at [illegible] ₩ hhd. For Leghorn and back, a bark of 432 tons register, with general cargo on private terms, taking out a cargo of equal to 2,600 bbls. Petroleum at about [illegible] ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 10, 1871.

Although there was no advance on the recent rates of sale on horned Cattle, still this forenoon there was a better demand and a somewhat better feeling. Lots went off quicker than heretofore. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 11½c.@14c. ₩ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. on an average of 56 lbs. to the cwt. Milch Cows and Veals not quoted. Sheep a trifle less certain, yet the demand fair, from [illegible] ₩ lb., quality fair. The Hog trade is very dull and small. The few sales effected were as follows: City-dressed Hogs, [illegible] ₩ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, [illegible] ₩ lb.

SALES TODAY.

ULRY & OAKY sold at Weehawken Yards, for H. MORRIS, 54 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Sales at Communipaw Yards: J. M. BOSEY sold for self 30 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 16 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, from [illegible] ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for J. SHERMAN, 16 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from [illegible] ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; again, 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO. 20 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. E. W. GILLETT sold for self 42 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from [illegible], weight 6¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KERR & HAUVER sold 1 car-load of Ohio Sheep, fine-wooled, average weight 97 lbs. ₩ head, at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 car-load of Ohio Sheep, fine-wooled, average weight [illegible] ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb., had on sale 1 car-load of same quality Sheep. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 708 Sheep, weight [illegible]; 186 Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₩ cwt.; 176 Sheep, weight 17,300 lbs., at [illegible]; 131 Sheep, weight 12,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 133 Sheep, weight 15,130 lbs., at [illegible].

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Gross arrivals yesterday: 580 head of horned Cattle arrived in 35 cars.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals yesterday and today: 405 head of horned Cattle, 365 Hogs, 1,658 Sheep—arrived in 48 cars. Owing to an accident in the early part of this forenoon, one cattle-train was held back. The accident was of slight nature, caused by a Sheep running into the draw-bridge at Bergen Point.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

Amusements this Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—OURS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mme. Seebach and Miss Veneta.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
PIANO-FORTE RECITALS. Artists: Miss Marie Krebs, Mme. Michaelesi, and Messrs. Randolfi and Dachauer.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
Ten copies, one year 20
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 9
Ten copies, one year 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London telegram says the Eastern Conference was not in session yesterday. An Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs admitted in Parliament, yesterday, that the intervention of Great Britain between Germany and France was offered through the German Ambassador in London a fortnight ago, and was still unanswered. ....The officers of the National Guard of Belleville, Paris, called upon Gen. DE PALLADINES, yesterday, and left apparently satisfied with their interview. A train of wounded Germans, returning home, was run into on Thursday, by a freight train, and nineteen cars broken up. The number of killed and wounded is not reported....VICTOR EMMANUEL says the letter ascribed to him, expressing surprise at the terms of peace imposed by Germany, is a forgery.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the absorbing topic of discussion was the proposed displacement of Senator SUMNER from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was opened by Mr. SUMNER himself in declining to serve on the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 30 to 9, Senators SCHURZ, TIPTON, TRUMBULL and WILSON not voting.

In the House, yesterday, bills were introduced to enable discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows to acquire homesteads on public lands, to abolish the franking privilege, and for a committee to investigate the subject of the Mississippi levees. Mr. DAWES introduced a Deficiency bill, to cover some expenditures not provided for by the general appropriations. The salt duty came up under a motion to limit discussion to forty-five minutes. The proposition to reduce the duty was temporarily defeated by opposing members offering resolutions that coffee, tea, lumber, timber, potatoes, barley and malt be placed on the free list, with other propositions that only served to load the salt question. The matter finally ended in Mr. KELLEY offering, as an amendment to the entire question, the present Tariff law, which so disgusted the House that it adjourned without definite action until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills passed in the Senate yesterday, was that to appoint a Board of Examiners of the qualifications of drug clerks in New-York. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening. ....In the Assembly, the Brooklyn Police bill was reported by the Kings County delegation, with an amendment reducing the pay of patrolmen from $1,200 to $1,000, and as amended was passed. The House also adjourned till Monday evening.

GENERAL.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst., state that Gov. PESQUIERA of Sonora, has been added to the list of presidential candidates, making four nominated, with two more spoken of. The Governor of Jalisco has been deposed. Minister NELSON had addressed the General Government on the subject of ill-treatment suffered by American citizens from the Governor of Oaxaca. A defalcation of $1,000,000 had been discovered in the Treasury Department, and Señor ROMERO is to resign. An act of accusation against President JUAREZ is to be drawn up by the Central Club of the Capitol. It is feared that the existing election troubles will end in revolution.

Advices from Hayti state that the Salnave party have made several unsuccessful revolutionary movements at Port-au-Prince. The popularity of the new Government is represented as too great to be affected by these riots. Crops in Porto Rico are reported heavy.

Mail advices from Venezuela represent continued opposition to the Government in the Eastern Departments near Barcelona. The Government forces had, however, proved successful in putting down the insurrection. It was understood that the fleet anchored at Puerto Cabello was to be sold to the Cubans.

Mount Rainier, in Washington Territory, is reported to be in a state of apparent activity, the heat being so great as to melt the snow, and there is a constant emission of steam and smoke from the crater.

Recent advices from Fiji Islands represent affairs as in an unsettled condition. The King offered the City of Levuka a charter, but the inhabitants were so jealous of the establishment of a Police force that the meeting to adopt it was broken up, and the town is now governed solely as the chiefs dictate.

The Treasury Department will receive Five-twenty bonds from holders desiring to anticipate the issue of new bonds and pay interest on the surrendered bonds to the 1st of May next, without rebate, and issue certificates enabling the holders to receive the new bonds.

The German Minister called upon the President, yesterday, to convey a letter from the Emperor WILLIAM, notifying him of his assumption of the title of Emperor, at the request of the other German sovereigns and of the free cities of Germany.

The annual meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society was held yesterday in Boston. The report of the Secretary states that the total number of pupils at present is upward of 3,000; the total number of schools is 48; teachers, 71. Maryland has 18 schools, and 18 teachers; Virginia, 14 schools, and 22 teachers; North Carolina, 1 school, and 3 teachers; South Carolina, 11 schools, and 26 teachers; Georgia, 1 school, and 5 teachers. North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland are adopting a liberal school system irrespective of color. The receipts of the Society for the year exceed $80,000. Gov. CLAFLIN was re-elected President of the Society.

The Trenton *Gazette* denies the report that Gov. RANDOLPH has been asked to arbitrate in the coal difficulties.

The Coroner's jury in the Van Hoesen homicide, in Albany, returned a verdict that HENRIETTA VAN HOESEN came to her death by injuries inflicted by her husband, L. P. VAN HOESEN, while he was of unsound mind, and incapable of judging right from a wrong action.

A meeting of citizens, interested in free canals, was held on the Exchange, in Buffalo, yesterday.

The First National Bank of Bangor, Me., has subscribed for $300,000 new Government loan.

The Executive Committee of the German Peace Convention, which is to make arrangements for the Peace Jubilee, was in session at Liederkranz Hall yesterday, to prepare a programme, which is to be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee. The following organizations offered to join in the Fest procession, which is to come off on the day of the celebration: The Fifth Regiment, Col. BENDIX; Sixth Regiment, Col. SPERRY; Eleventh Regiment, Col. FUNK; New-York Schuetzen Battalion, Major HEMMER; New-York Independent Schuetzen Corps, Capt. F. F. DIEHL, Jr.; and the New-York Turner Schuetzen, Capt. CHARLES FREUD.

We are indebted to the Captain of the Hamburg-American steam-ship *Westphalia* for late and valued additions to our English and Continental files.

The City Government and its Defenders.

The great question which the *Evening Post* and other advocates of TWEED's administration carefully avoid is this—are there or are there not ascertained abuses in the government of the City? Will the *Post*, for instance, tell us what is the debt of the City at this moment? Such information ought to be accessible to all the citizens. Its deliberate suppression is in itself a proof that something is going on which will not bear the light of day. Bonds have been issued to a very large amount, and no account whatever is rendered of the money represented by them. The *Post* says that the Mayor promises to furnish the accounts in April, and it argues as if that promise completely exculpated the City Government from all the charges brought against it. But, surely, we have a right to say, "Let us see the figures first before you demand a verdict of not guilty. It will be time enough to assert that there is nothing in our charges against the City Government when they have been disproved."

The *Post* raises a great cloud of words about the support which it alleges we gave to the new Charter. Whatever may have been the measure of that support, we do our duty in denouncing the working of the Charter now that we know it is injurious to the people. The Charter is proved to be a fraud, and we condemn it. The *Post* knows it to be a fraud, and goes on defending it. That is the main difference between us. No journal is bound to go on for ever supporting a measure which has been turned against the community, and which it is well known was obtained by false pretenses. There was a distinct pledge given that the Central Park Commission should not be tampered with. Yet it was completely falsified, and SWEENY and T. FIELDS were placed in virtual command of the Park. This is only one instance of bad faith, but it is a fair type of all the rest.

The *Post* talks in a way becoming a simpleton about our being able to "hold the present Mayor accountable for the City administration." A good deal he cares for your holding him accountable! In the same spirit it quotes the testimony of the Citizens' Association to the effect that there has been a reform of abuses in the Tax Office under Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS. That is to say, it offers Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS' certificate to his own character as a convincing proof of his honesty. That beats the certificate of the Astor-Taylor Committee. If every trickster is to be allowed to whitewash himself it will be very easy to prove that there are none but upright men left in the world. It is a little too much, at this time of day, to ask us to take Mr. SANDS at the valuation he puts upon himself. That course may do very well for the *Post*, which is fed with the City advertisements through the mediation of Mr. SANDS, but it cannot deceive any rational person in the community.

It is notorious that the affairs of the City are in the hands of four men, three of whom, at least, are known to have made large fortunes in a surprisingly short space of time, and made them by applying the public money to their own uses. Frauds of all kinds are committed on every side of us, and yet the *Post* would have us believe that our affairs could not be in better hands. Does any man who has looked into the facts believe that TWEED and SWEENY are fit men to be intrusted with irresponsible powers over this or any other City? The wild and almost childish talk of the *Post* cannot blind the public to the fact that public life has been degraded, the Bench corrupted, the public moneys misappropriated, bad men put into office, good ones kept out, and the whole City abandoned to every form of misgovernment and corruption—and all owing to the active work of men whom a Democratic paper distinctly branded as swindlers. The *Post* may go on crying out that it is "all right," but the community will continue to believe that it is "all wrong," and never cease to make war upon the whole system until substantial reforms are effected.

Mr. Sumner.

There can be no doubt that the removal of Mr. SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is a very unfortunate event—but Republican Senators, no less faithful, if less distinguished, than Mr. SUMNER himself, have arrived at the conclusion that the step was absolutely necessary, and therefore it is nonsense to attempt to saddle the President with the whole, or even the chief, responsibility for it. Mr. SUMNER, it has been positively stated, had refused to speak to the Secretary of State; but yesterday the statement was qualified, and it was alleged that Mr. SUMNER had not declined to hold *official* communications with Mr. FISH. An important part of the business of the country would be seriously embarrassed if the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations persisted in maintaining an attitude of irreconcilable hostility to the Secretary of State and the Administration. Mr. SUMNER is not a man of partial likes or dislikes. He does one or the other with his whole heart. Other Senators, certainly, ought to be allowed some freedom of choice in making up their Committees, and to suppose that they have submitted to the imperious dictation of the President on the subject is to insult the Senators, and to take a very improbable view of the whole case. It is evident, however, that a large section of the Republican Party will regard Mr. SUMNER as a martyr to his opinions, and for that reason alone we cannot but regret that Republican Senators should have felt themselves compelled in duty to find another Chairman for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Republican Prospects in France.

Paris is possessed with its old frenzy again. The overshadowing danger, in presence of which party clamor was stilled, has passed, and a vague unrest, born of a despairing consciousness how impotent has been their resistance to a relentless enemy, seems to have taken hold of the populace. In default of the Prussians, the "Reds" want somebody to wreak their vengeance on. France, and, above all, Paris, has suffered a great defeat and a great humiliation, and yet nobody can be found on whom to lay the blame. At Bordeaux, the people have been calmly voting away provinces and huge indemnities that will absorb the spare earnings of a generation, but there is no talk of impeaching anybody, unless, perhaps, the Emperor, who is already as good as dead; there is no new oath of the tennis-court by which the popular Deputies should, this time, bind themselves to remain in session till means were devised for taking revenge upon the foe,—who seems to the mind's eye much less formidable now that his field artillery and his intrenchments are no longer contracting the circle of fate round the city. The suppressed fury of the *prolétariat* of the capital has, therefore, begun the familiar series of fitful outbursts, which, unrestrained by a strong hand and a vigorous will, may lead to revolution and chaos again.

Fortunately for France, the patriots of Montmartre and Belleville cannot just yet work any serious mischief. The Government is strong in resting upon the deliberate choice of the people, and in being backed by a large majority of the representatives of the provinces who are tired of the dictation of Paris, and many of whom are prepared to support the proposal of removing the political capital somewhere else. They are also strong from the fact that a sincere desire to maintain Republican institutions is visible in all their measures. Could M. THIERS and his colleagues be convicted of plotting for a monarchy, a revolutionary protest would be intelligible, and might be exceedingly difficult to deal with. But all their acts, of which we have any record, show a punctilious desire to maintain Republican forms, and an honest determination to give popular government a fair trial. M. THIERS insisted upon the insertion of the word "Republic" in the resolution of the Deputies which forms the warrant of his office. He retains three Republicans in his Ministry, who would not hold office for a single day were they to be required to assist in an Orleans restoration.

By some such reasons as these, emphasized no doubt by a reference to the readiness of his cannon, Gen. DE PALLADINES managed on Thursday to bring the mutinous officers of the national guards of Belleville to reason. France has shown her willingness to be ruled by moderate counsels, and the sooner Paris reaches a similar resolution, the more rapidly will proceed the peaceful reconstruction which the country so urgently needs. It is time that Frenchmen recognised the fact, that grievously betrayed as they have been, they have suffered chiefly because they were untrue to themselves. For two generations neither Conservatives nor Radicals have been capable of compromise or of gradual reform. The political life of the nation has thus alternated between repression and license, and has been devoted to the worship of every possible idea—Legitimist, Orleanist, Republican, and Imperialist—to the exclusion of the idea of true liberty. Evidences are not wanting that France has profited by sad experience, and that the Thiers Ministry embodies her attachment to practical results in preference to vague aspirations, to republicanism that respects the rights of all in preference to a régime that gives either a man or a mob an irresponsible and absolute power.

A Generous Ghost.

Marshal TURENNE asserted, as a conviction derived from long experience, that in the dark all men are cowards, and the sturdiest scoffer by daylight has very often hesitated to take a short cut through a grave-yard at midnight. Whether or not disembodied spirits are ever really permited to "revisit the pale glimpses of the moon," is a question about which mankind reason one way, and feel another. But that many persons insist that they have seen apparitions, is a fact too well authenticated for dispute. A correspondent not long since sent us a circumstantial account of some extraordinary supernatural experiences which befell Major GORDON, an English officer, and an ill-mannered spectre has been for some time past tormenting Rev. Mr. THRASHER, of Buchanan, Va. Usually these tricksy spirits appear only for the purpose of working harm or annoyance to those whom they visit. It is therefore quite reassuring to read of so good-natured and benevolent a ghost as that which has lately agitated the serenity of Memphis.

It is a wealthy ghost, and has taken the trouble to come back to earth merely for the purpose of bestowing its material possessions on a young lady who has taken its fancy. The object of this polite attention is a pupil at the Brinckley Female College, and is described as a girl of nervous temperament, in delicate health, and about thirteen years of age. Had she alone seen the vision, it might easily have been explained as a morbid phantasy. But unlike the custom of these "coy citizens of the air," the Memphis apparition has readily manifested itself to numbers of veracious witnesses, though less plainly than to the especial object of its regard. For instance, after several private views of her strange friend, this young lady, being in the music-room with two companions," was startled by an unusual noise, as of water being dashed over the floor." Turning, she was saluted by the agreeable spectacle of a "girl about eight years of age, with sunken, lustreless eyes and strikingly emaciated form and features—virtually a skeleton in appearance and seemingly transparent." In singular contrast with the munificence which it afterward displayed, the vision "was clad in a dingy and tattered dress of faded pink, partly covered with" that latest device in spectral fashions, "a greenish and slimy fold." So attired, it is scarcely to be wondered at that "a sad expression rested upon the features of the strange visitor." Miss CLARA, we are told, saw the shape distinctly, while to her friends "it appeared rather shadowy."

The girls ran away and brought down the music-teacher, who found the accommodating goblin waiting for her arrival. She, too, saw the figure imperfectly, and "heard a rumbling noise" in answer to a question as to what it wanted. Miss CLARA, however, and another pupil distinctly heard it say that "under a stump, some fifty yards from the house, were secreted some valuables, which it would have Miss CLARA take possession of and use to her own advantage." These valuables, on a subsequent interview, were declared to be the title deeds of the Brinckley College property, which the goblin girl asserted was hers, and which she wished to make over to her mortal friend. It added the somewhat indefinite information, "in a mild, pleasant tone," that its name was LIZZIE. Afterward it gave its surname as DAVISON. The culmination of this curious affair, which has created as much excitement among the feminine population of Memphis as the mysterious stabber in Williamsburg, is that the father of the child called in the services of a spiritual "medium." Under her ministrations Miss CLARA first swooned, and then wrote the most astonishing communications from her unearthly benefactor. Among other disclosures, which it is thought imprudent to publish, the goblin made the uncomfortable threat that if the parties now in possession of the property refuse to give it up, "it will take care that they get no good from it." The paper on which these revelations are written, is said to be in the office of the *Avalanche*, which vouches for this part of the story. It is gratifying, yet tantalizing to know that at last accounts the stump was in process of excavation, and the diggers had struck a brick-work arch.

At this point our information ends, and we are left in suspense as to the result of the investigation. In the meantime it must be admitted that this is a remarkable occurrence, even in ghostly annals. A spectre which leaves the tomb to indulge in the luxury of giving away estates to strange little girls is as unprecedented as unwelcome to the holders of property. How far such a conveyance would be valid in law, hardly Judge EDMONDS himself could decide. Perhaps the easiest solution of this Memphis mystery would be that it is a clever hoax. In any event, its *dénouement* will be awaited with interest.

The Baptists and the City Bribe.

The expression of our opinion with regard to the acceptance of that land grant from the City by the Baptist Alms-house Society, seems to have disagreed with our reverend brother of the *Examiner and Chronicle*. He tells us that our remarks were "flippant and impudent." Well, that is very sad. Nevertheless, our remarks were true, and time will fully justify every word we said. The acceptance of those lots by the Baptist ladies, who were urged thereto by the editor of their most influential denominational paper, has given the death-blow to all hopes of reform with regard to subsidizing religion. All efforts to stop the flow of public property into sectarian channels are likely to be in vain, now that so conspicuous a precedent has been established. The Methodist ladies are already exercised over this very subject, and a discussion is going on among them as to the acceptance of some lots that have been offered them. Their clergy have given good advice in the matter, but it is not at all likely that good advice will prevent the final and fatal consent being given.

This is a matter in which precedent counts for everything; and a fatal precedent has been supplied. The Baptists must take the responsibility of having done more to gratify the Ring, and endow the Roman Catholic Church in this City, than had previously been done by any Protestant communion. The little sop thrown to them, and hastily snatched at, closes their mouths against the giving away of whole squares to that Church, which, by its votes, virtually controls New-York. And the same act will have its mischievous influence upon the other Protestant sects, who hitherto have withstood the blandishments of the City Government, and protested against this alienation of City property to sectarian purposes. That the lion's share will gravitate inevitably and always to the Romanists, while an occasional trifle is thrown to the rest, no one can doubt. And, when after years of this sort of thing, the balance comes to be struck, it will be seen how one-sided the distribution has really been, and how cheaply the Protestant recipients have sold their honor.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and the most respectable clergymen and laymen who signed the letter printed by us the other day, probed the question to its very quick when they said: "It would certainly be a shrewd device of our rulers to enlist the great Baptist denomination in the defense of their system of religious gifts." Against the counsels of those to whom we all are accustomed to listen with reverence and respect, and in the face of general public opinion, this "great Baptist denomination" *has*, by the act and votes of a paltry few of its members, "enlisted itself" on the side of the crafty Ring. It may be "flippant and impudent" in us to say this, but the fact is obvious to every one.

We regret that the Baptists have pioneered this reactionary and demoralizing movement; for, considering their grand old record of sturdiness as against the encroachments and seductions of secular power, this sale of their birthright for a mess of pottage is utterly inexcusable. But the deed is done, and there can be but one more discreditable thing behind, and that is the attempt to palliate the wrong-doing, or shirk its responsibility. In spite of the disclaimer of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, we repeat that we have good reason to know that the body of the Baptist denomination repudiates the action taken by these ladies and their few friends, and not to adduce any other proof of this fact, we ask Rev. Dr. BRIGHT to note that the comments made by Boston and Philadelphia Baptist papers upon this transaction place his paper in a position of solitude in sustaining this scheme of fraternization with the Ring.

The Old Lady and Her Hens.

Solitude often leads to the adoption of strange pets, just as misery brings acquaintance with strange bed-fellows. The rats and mice, and even insects, that have become the cherished companions of prisoners and hermits, are honored in many cases with special record, and furnish instructive examples of the consoling intimacy that may exist between man and the humblest created beings. Of birds that have brought, as it were, gleams of sunshine through the bars of a dungeon, there are numerous anecdotes. Birds, indeed, are the most poetic of our favorites. Yet there are degrees of romance attaching to the different species, the lowest of which seem very commonplace indeed. How strange, for example, appears the idea of fixing one's affections on a hen! Even of this, however, there have been instances, and an account of the most remarkable of which we have ever heard, has lately come to us from Martha's Vineyard.

On that primitive and sequestered island, and in one of its most lonely and out-of-the-way nooks, there lives an old lady whose whole life is devoted to hens. She is with them morning, noon, and night. She shares with them the anxieties of incubation, and exults with them when the loud cry of joy announces its happy climax. She gives to each of her cherished fowls a separate name, watches with tender care the development of its nature, guides, and sometimes inspires its budding affection, and—the story comes to us well authenticated—when it dies erects a marble tombstone over its remains. The poor soul lives by the desolate sea shore, and, it seems, has no one to cling to in the world but these feathered pets of hers. Her name is NANCY LUCK, and in youth she is said to have been "a belle, a beauty, and a famous horsewoman." In those days her troth was plighted to a certain dashing sea-captain. He showed, alas! the proverbial inconstancy of his calling. He was bright and gay as the waves of a Summer sea—and as fickle. The simple country girl of Martha's Vineyard was forsaken at last for the daughter of a Consul at one of the ports of sunny Spain. Not long after, NANCY's father and mother died and left her, so far as human companionship goes, quite alone. In the way of worldly possessions they bequeathed her the rocky old farm where the family had been born, had lived, and died; and from that day to this she has led there the life of a recluse.

NANCY's hens are her chief support, as well as her sole companions. She cooks most of their food, and they are scarcely ever absent from her side. As a natural consequence, some of them exhibit extraordinary sagacity, the illustrations of which might have been of great value to Mr. DARWIN in preparing his latest work. NANCY has a profound admiration for Mr. BERGH, and takes more interest in him and his proceedings than in anything else in the outer world. She has prepared a will in which she directs that her body shall be buried among her favorite hens on a spot that overlooks the sea. All their marble tombstones are to be preserved, and her own added to them. In such company, and in sight of the element on which her false lover sailed away from her, the poor old lady hopes at last to sleep. Of course there is something in this simple tale to provoke a smile; but there is something, likewise, that is very pathetic. The love and sympathy she failed to obtain from her kind, this solitary woman sought among such of Heaven's creatures as were in contact with her, whose companionship she could always assure, and whose affection she could always propitiate. The resource was humble enough, no doubt; but worse have been sought in affliction; and if poor NANCY LUCK's passion is in any sense a weakness, it is at least of the amiable kind that does no wrong to others, and will cause to be associated with her memory neither a pang nor a stain.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Forty-second Congress bids fair to have, in common with its predecessor, the fault of defeating its good intentions by overdoing them. The Committee of the Whole began the discussion of the salt duty with some dignity and no little firmness. Yesterday's treatment of the question was painfully deficient in both. There must be a pretty large proportion of honorable members who lack the boldness to vote squarely against the repeal of oppressive and unnecessary duties, and yet who embrace every opportunity to aid in retaining them by having their consideration embarrassed by half-a-dozen matters utterly irrelevant to the main question. The simple resolution to do one thing at a time would have been sufficient to conduct the House to a vote on the salt duty in a very short time. The way in which the original proposal has now been overloaded makes it in the last degree doubtful whether it can be disposed of as all during the opening session of Congress.

If anybody still clings to the belief that in this City and State we enjoy the privileges of popular Government, a little attention to the course of legislation at Albany ought to be sufficient to undeceive him. The Park Commission gets the control of at least a million and a half; the Department of Public Works is authorized to raise a similar sum with scarce the formality of explanation, and not the slightest attempt at discussion. TWEED has willed it, a reason all-sufficient why the tax-payers should be made to carry fresh burdens. Nobody believes that half of the money will ever reach the purposes for which it is voted, and nobody expects that by anything short of a revolution the public will get access to the records of their own indebtedness. Paris under HAUSSMANN was treated with more consideration than this. And yet citizens can be found willing to beg the Legislature to hand the unrestricted power of raising revenues over to TWEED and his cronies.

The Republican members of the Assembly must be branded with participation in the iniquity of Erie if one man is left single-handed to fight against the gigantic wrong. Concerted action among the Republican members might or might not affect the result of the present movement for the repeal of an infamous bill; but it would have the advantage of enabling us to judge how much Erie counts upon the corruptibility of Republican members, as well as how certainly its tenure of power is based upon the Democratic majority.

If, as a cable telegram asserts, the first installment of the German indemnity can be raised solely in France, it will enable the new Government to contract a loan to cover the remainder on terms much more advantageous than it could otherwise have done. As pointed out by a financial journal, the transfer of so large a quantity of bullion to Germany will cause a temporary pressure, and consequent rise of values in other markets. The duration of this must, of course, depend upon the use to which the German Government puts its newly acquired specie. If lodged with the banks, the natural monetary level will be very soon reached; if locked up in the national treasury, it may effect rates of interest and exchange for some time.

The price fixed by the existing contract for cleaning the streets in this City is $500,000. In addition to this paltry sum of $10,000 a week, the street-cleaning business is carried on by the Board of Health and the Department of Public Works, so that the aggregate payments coming out of the Treasury presided over by Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and charged to this account during the past year, are currently reported to have exceeded a million and a quarter dollars. Notwithstanding the combined exertions of this triple organization, small-pox, fever, and other diseases arising from the filthy condition of the streets are making havoc among our population. In spite also of aid received and of palpable inefficiency, the payments upon the regular street-cleaning contract are made with the same regularity as if it had been properly performed. The public have some right to know, at least, who receives the money. That the contract really is owned by parties high in office is a matter which is generally conceded by those familiar with public affairs, but precisely who those parties are is intended to be kept a mystery. Will not Mr. CONNOLLY favor the public with their names? If public report does not belie him, he need not go far to find the name of one of the most prominent, and that one is perfectly familiar with the names of the others interested.

Mr. DISRAELI, at the opening of the British Parliament, took occasion to advert to what he considered a lack of courtesy in our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain. It would appear, from the ministerial admission made yesterday in the House of Commons, that Count BISMARCK treats the British Foreign Office with even less consideration than the leader of the opposition charged our Government with displaying. An offer of mediation on the part of the English Cabinet was made a fortnight ago through the Prussian Ambassador in London to the German Chancellor at Versailles. No notice has as yet been taken of the communication. Whatever be the future policy of the German leaders it is perfectly clear that a desire to conciliate England does not form an element in their programme.

It is instructive to note that the Prussian Press, which never ventures upon the general discussion of an international topic, without official approval, either expressed or implied, has taken up the subject of the Baltic Provinces. "Russification" is being carried on there to an extent which their German population considers oppressive. Just before the late war the same topic was being publicly discussed, and, in spite of the secret treaty, and of reciprocal obligations between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, we find the subject at the close of the war as vital as ever. A late speech of a Russian General at Riga, is severely commented on. It contained the following sentence: "ALEXANDER I. freed Russia from the French, ALEXANDER II. from the Poles, and ALEXANDER III. will rid her of the Germans." If this declaration represents a national policy, the *entente cordiale* between Russia and Germany will be of short duration.

ALBANY.

Two Nefarious Schemes Rushed Through the Senate in the Confusion of Adjourning—The Influences at Work with Erie—Temperance Insurance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, March 10, 1871.

The great anxiety to get away from their duties that characterizes all bodies that convene at this capital, prevailed this morning. At no time does dangerous legislation so prosper as in these hours of excitement and departure. This morning was no exception to the rule, and as the hour of closing approached the Senate rushed through, entirely without debate, two of the most important bills of the year. The one fathered Senator TWEED provides for the extension of the distributing pipes of the Croton, the laying of mains and other necessary acts to enable the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of New-York to expend $1,300,000; the other to so improve and regulate the public parks of New-York that an excuse may be formed for saddling the overtaxed residents of that City with a new burden, whose amount is only limited by the power of one hundred thousand dollars to pay its interest. These bills were introduced, the one on the 8th, the other on the 9th of March, and have gone through with that wonderful speed that characterizes every financial arrangement in legislation that is introduced by the very adipose gentleman who governs the population of Manhattan Island.

ERIE.

The Erie Directors bill still remains in the Committee, notwithstanding Mr. GOODRICH's effort to oblige them to report. This morning Gov. ALVORD opened a new leaf in the book of opposition, by introducing the protest of some twenty citizens of Syracuse in favor of the passage of the bill. In the Senate, however, are two directors of the road, and in all parts of the lobby are powers working for its retention.

MAINE LAW.

More temperance demands come from the rural districts. One, this morning presented by Mr. COON, of Schuylkill, calls upon the Legislature to approach civilization, and that, inasmuch as his august Majesty, the Emperor of Turkey, has refused to fill his treasury by taking the tax upon opium, so this State and country should refuse to sully the vaults of our money department by casting into them the proceeds of a tax upon spirituous liquors. Mr. FIELDS moved that the petition be referred to the Kings County delegation, that body having voted for harmonious action upon the question involved in it.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The life insurance companies have become so rich during the past few years that any legislation that looks to cutting off any of the enormous rights that they possess, calls out a vigorous and angry opposition. To reach a growing evil, in view of the reckless risks taken by agents, a bill was presented by Mr. FLAGG providing that:

§1. In any action brought, or which may hereafter be brought upon any policy of life insurance issued by any company organized under the laws of this State, or any foreign corporation of life insurance doing business within this State, whereon three annual payments have been made, the said insurance company so sued shall not be permitted to impose as a defense to said action that such policy was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the assured; and on the trial of said action, said company shall be debarred from offering evidence of fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the assured; and it shall be deemed conclusive on the trial of said action that such company or companies consented to the continuance of such policy notwithstanding such fraud or misrepresentation, and waived all such fraud or misrepresentation in the original application.

The bill was ably fought by Mr. SCRIBNER, but the sense of the House was strongly against him, and, in the debate, the life insurance companies of America were characterized as being an outrage upon the civilization of the century. The vote of 77 yeas to 12 nays indicates how little hope there is for insurance companies to retain their present prerogatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for Today.

Matinées occur at all the theatres today. At Wallack's, "Ours" will be given, the bills of previous nights being offered elsewhere. At Association Hall, the Euterpe Society will give their third popular concert, beginning at 2 o'clock. The artists are Miss T. SALAY, Mrs. MARIA BRAINERD, Miss A. SANGER, Mrs. Dr. AYRES, Miss HILL, Mr. CLARK and Mr. REMMERTZ. Mr. MORGAN will conduct, and a chorus of fifty voices will co-operate. At Steinway Hall, Miss KREBS will give her ninth piano-forte recital. The third promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment occurs at their armory this evening.

REUNION IN MISSOURI.

Address of the St. Louis Republican Committee to the Republicans of the County.

The following address to the Republicans of St. Louis County, Missouri, has been published by their reorganized Committee:

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE,
ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1871.

Fellow-Republicans of St. Louis County:

The accomplished union of the Republican ranks will be hailed with satisfaction and pleasure by Republicans of all shades of opinion, not only throughout this county and State, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every sincere Republican will rejoice that we now present a harmonious front and can look forward to a successful future. As the Republican County Committee of St. Louis County, it is highly gratifying to us to announce the auspicious fact that no separating differences of opinion now exist among our Republican voters, and that we are once more united and invincible.

The recent division grew out of a diversity of views largely due to the independence, personal freedom and individuality that have ever been characteristic of members of the Republican Party, and that make it the party of freemen—characteristics that create its main success, as well as its occasional weakness. The determination to push this or carry that measure, believed to be essential, illustrates the progressive spirit that animates this great party, and renders it the party of the people.

A party that has stood for the nation through a war for national existence, and stands for the nation in the settlement necessary to maintain in peace what has only been won by an immense expenditure of blood and treasure—such a party cannot desert its post while the opposing party still challenges and assails that settlement. The Reconstruction amendments devolve upon Congress and the President the duty and responsibility of their enforcement. Can this task be assigned to the Democrats? Much as the Republican Party has done, its mission is not yet ended.

A party of principles most sacred, involving the life of the nation, cannot cherish division in its ranks in the presence of a foe that still denies those principles and thereby threatens that life. A party magnanimous in spirit as the Republicans have shown themselves to be toward the former rebels-in-arms can well afford generously to forget its dissensions and cordially harmonize.

In the history of a great progressive party there are times when honest differences of opinion pertinaciously adhered to create a division that may seriously retard the advance of the party to a beneficial result. But if the essential work of that party is not completed the division must be temporary. Every patriotic and noble impulse conspires to end it. The ranks close up and present a solid phalanx to the recently elated, but now dismayed, enemy.

At this juncture, when Democrats threaten destruction to the work of reconstruction—a work which has cost so much national labor and perseverance; at this time when the baleful Democratic cloud is already wafted along the political atmosphere by the undoers of the national life, every Republican will lose any indifference he may have felt, will seek to animate all lovers of the redeemed country to rally around the standard that preserved its liberties, maintained the Constitution and saved the nation. Let this example of ours—the example of friendship, harmony and good faith—inspire true Republicans all over the land, and let us once more join to overwhelm the implacable opponents of the common peace and security.

(Signed,) J. Hartman, A. G. Braun, Dr. R. J. [illegible], David Henderson, R. F. Daliy, J. S. McMurtry.

The Broadway Job—The Latest Developments.

Mayor HALL has sent a certified copy of the legislative bill, signed by the Governor, for reopening the assessments and awards for damages in the Broadway widening "job," to Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, in order to give the latter an opportunity to prepare the necessary papers for an appeal from the report of the present Commissioners, as provided in the new law. The first hearing on the appeal will take place before the General Term of the Supreme Court on the 21st inst., and will be preceded by the publication of a notice of the appeal in two daily papers. The first notice will be printed on the 13th inst. Section 4 of the amended act empowers the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, pending the time limited for the taking of the appeal, to serve before a Justice of the Supreme Court or at Special Term or Chambers, at option, for the vacating of the order confirming the original report of the "Job," and for the reference of the matter back to Commissioners, a majority of whom shall be other than the present Commissioners, who shall proceed to amend and correct the report, or to make a new assessment, in whole or in part, as the Court or justice shall direct. Whether the order has already been vacated is a secret which has not yet been divulged by the Ring. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and JOHN JACOB ASTOR have been named in official quarters as members of the new Commission, but it is not known whether they have been actually appointed as yet. There is a great deal of curiosity felt as to which one of the existing Commissioners will be retained.

EUROPE.

A Train of Wounded German Soldiers Run Into.

Nineteen Cars Demolished and Many Lives Lost.

A Better Feeling in the Disturbed Parisian Element.

Cavalier Treatment of the British Government by Germany.

FRANCE.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Wounded Germans Killed by a Collision—Proposed Review of Troops—More Disturbances in Paris—Financial News—The Telegraph Lines.

PARIS, March 10.—Gen. DE PALLADINES yesterday received the officers of the National Guards of Belleville, who, at the conclusion of the interview, appeared to be satisfied with the General's republican assurances. Nothing new has occurred in the Montmartre district.

A long train of cars, filled with German wounded returning home, was run into yesterday by a freight-train, near Puteaux, on the Paris and Versailles Railway. Nineteen passenger-cars were broken to pieces. The number of soldiers killed and injured is unknown.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Dieppe, today, says that discharged Mobile Guards from the Army of the North are arriving at that place. A review of 40,000 French troops will be held at Rouen to-morrow.

LONDON, March 10.—The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Paris reports under date of March 9 continued agitation on the part of the National Guards, who threaten to dissolve the National Assembly should it meet at Versailles. Gen. VINOY, as military commander of Paris, threatens to bring a large force to bear against the National Guard. The Anti-German league in Paris grows rapidly in strength and numbers. The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says that a party of sailors attempted to substitute the tricolor for the red flag on the Column of July, which created a great disturbance. The sailors were arrested and imprisoned, quiet restored, and the red flag replaced. The Place de la Bastile is guarded by eight battalions of the National Guard. Three ammunition wagons have been plundered by the malcontents, and their escort wounded.

A Paris dispatch says it is thought that the first installment of the indemnity will be raised solely in France.

The Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, has requested from the heads of the Departments an exact account of the depredations committed by the Prussians as a basis for the abatement of taxes in the revision of the next Budget.

The rentes are quoted at fifty-one francs. The Bank of France will hereafter publish its returns. The telegraph lines leading into the city are still unrepaired and messages are transmitted via Versailles.

ENGLAND.

Export of Arms—Germany Indifferent to the British Offer of Mediation—Marine Disasters—Quebec Fortifications—The Conference—The American and Russian Loans—The Eastern Conference.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Government had no intention of proposing any legislation to prohibit the exportation of arms. In reply to a question, Viscount ENFIELD, Under Foreign Secretary, admitted that England's offer of mediation between Germany and France was sent to Count BISMARCK through the Prussian Ambassador at London a fortnight ago, and that it still remained unanswered. Mr. HUGESSON, Under-Colonial Secretary, explained, that of the £9,000 appropriated for the defense of Quebec, all was to be applied to the erection of works south of the River St. Lawrence, none to the fortifications on the north bank.

The brig *Ida Cutten*, of and from St. John, N. B., for Matanzas, has been abandoned at sea. The crew was saved and brought to Queenstown.

The bark *Lady Clermont*, of Liverpool, has also been abandoned at sea. The crew was saved and brought to Queenstown.

A protest is circulating for signature in the London Stock Exchange, against the introduction of the Russian loan into the market pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference. The London firms, authorized by the United States Treasury Department, have invited applications to the new American loan.

Contrary to expectation the Conference did not sit today. When the next session will be held is not known.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

King Victor Emmanuel's Letter on the Terms of Peace a Forgery—The Papal Guarantees—The German Sovereigns Returning.

FLORENCE, March 10.—King VICTOR EMANUEL denounces as a forgery the letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, expressive of surprise and disappointment at the hard times inflicted upon France, and especially as to cession of territory. The letter was stated to have been written to the Emperor WILLIAM.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Papal guarantees.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch announces the return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Carlsruhe, and says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

UNITED GERMANY.

Official Announcement of Revival of the Empire Made to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister at Washington, visited the President this morning, when he addressed as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I feel most happy to be the bearer of a letter from my most gracious Sovereign to your Excellency, conveying the notification that at the unanimous request of the sovereigns of the German States and of the free cities of Germany, to assume the ancient title of Emperor. After the German Empire had been re-established by the union of the German States under one Constitution, my august Sovereign has considered it as a duty to the common Fatherland to accept thankfully the dignity conferred by the confidence of his German confederates upon His Majesty and his successors upon the throne of Prussia. In having the honor to present His Majesty's letter to your Excellency, it needs no new assurance from me that the Emperor and United Germany desire to maintain, as heretofore, their friendly relations with the Government and the people of the United States, for whose happiness and welfare they have always entertained the most sincere wishes.

The President replied:

BARON GEROLT: The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union, which severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts toward maintaining the integrity of their common country for general purposes in peace and war, that they cannot fail to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere. The new title which has been accepted by your Sovereign may be regarded as the symbol, and the fulfillment on its part by Germany, of that high purpose. The disposition which you express on behalf of the Emperor of United Germany to maintain unimpaired and friendly relations with the Government and people of the United States, is heartily reciprocated.

MEXICO.

Four Presidential Candidates in the Field—Defalcation in the Treasury Department.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3, via HAVANA, March 10.—Gov. PESQUIERA, of Sonora, has been put into the field as candidate for the Presidency. Four candidates are now running, and two more are spoken of.

The Legislature of Jalisco has deposed the Governor of that State.

The Governor of Oaxaca having grossly ill-treated some citizens of the United States, Minister NELSON has addressed the General Government on the subject.

The Investigating Committee of Congress has discovered a defalcation of a million dollars in the Treasury Department. Señor ROMERO has determined to resign before the meeting of Congress. The Press here attack him and point with suspicion to the large amount of property owned by him in the city and country, which they say is estimated at $300,000 in value. When the books of the Treasury Department were demanded by the Congressional Committee, ROMERO refused to deliver them, and the Chairman of the Committee has signed a statement to the effect that the Treasurer refused to obey the laws at the express order of the Minister of the Treasury.

The Central Club of the capital has appointed Generals NEGRETE and VILLABOS to draw up an act of accusation against President JUAREZ.

WASHINGTON's birthday was duly celebrated here. The American colors were displayed in various quarters of the city.

Minister CATTANEO returns to Italy today, the bearer of a commercial treaty.

The *Federalista* complains of the indiscriminate destruction of trees on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The election excitement continues. It is the general belief that revolution will follow the election.

WEST INDIES.

Unsuccessful Revolutionary Movements in Hayti—Promising Crop Reports.

JACMEL, Feb. 9.—Several small revolutionary movements have taken place, but were instantaneously quelled by the Government. On the night of the 2d and 3d inst. a small band of revolutionists attempted to surprise the arsenal, in the City of Port-au-Prince, but were foiled in the attempt. The leaders have been arrested and will be shot. These movements are caused by the last remnants of SALNAVE's party, but the popularity of the Government is too great to be effected by these riots. Peace has since been completely re-established.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 18.—The French brig *Palestro*, from New-York, bound to Seville, Spain, loaded with kerosene, has arrived here in distress. Her cargo is being discharged. Consignees, NUNES FILS & CO. There is nothing otherwise to report from this island. The crop in Porto Rico is very large. The shipments of new sugar will commence at the end of February. Freights to the United States will open at forty cents, gold, per 100 pounds of sugar.

Agricultural Improvements in Jamaica—The Aspinwall Cable.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 9.—The steamers *Dacia* and *Suffolk* will commence grappling for the Aspinwall cable as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

Preparations are making here for the improvement of agriculture by emigration on a large scale. Railroads and other internal improvements are contemplated. A project has been started for a branch line of British steamers from Jamaica to New-York, via Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

The Colonial Government is desirous of encouraging the immigration of farmers from the United States.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The American Darien Expedition—Naval News—An Indian Fight.

ASPINWALL CITY, March 7, via KINGSTON, Ga., March 10.—Commander BARCLAY and Paymaster MCMAHON, of the United States steamer *Resaca*, have arrived here from Panama. They report that Commander SELFRIDGE, of the Darien expedition, with four officers, fourteen men and ten laborers left Paya on the 15th ult. in a steam launch, expecting to be gone one week. Others of the expedition were prosecuting the survey of the course of the Tuyara River, and would continue until they met the party from the Atlantic coast. The United States men-of-war *Ossipee* and *Jamestown* are expected to arrive at Panama within a few weeks. News now comes by way of Bolivia from Uruguay that the rebel General, LOPEZ JORDAN, has been defeated and fled into Entre-Rios. Advices from Chili to the 10th report a fight between the troops and 300 Indians, in which the latter were defeated.

Continued Opposition to the Government—Business Prospects Improving.

LAGUAYRA, Feb. 9.—Nothing new to report. There is still some opposition shown to the Government in the eastern departments near Barcelona. Gen. PULIDO, at the head of the Government forces, is successfully operating against Gen. CHINGO OLIVO, who commands this last remnant of the opposition. Business in general bears a more healthy aspect. The fleet continues anchored at Puerto Cabello, and it is rumored that all the vessels are to be sold, and perhaps may be purchased by the "Cuban cause."

The Argentine Rebels—Movements of Jordan—Loss of the Steam-Ship Borneo—Trade—Cotton Culture—News from the Interior.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1871.

At last the desolating war which has for so long a time afflicted Montevideo is being brought to a close. On Christmas morning the Blancos, (rebels,) about five thousand strong, had a battle with the Government troops, under Gen. SUAREZ, in which they were defeated, after having fought hard for four and a half hours. All the rebels, except about six hundred, were either killed or taken prisoners. APARICIO, the rebel chief, escaped, but is likely soon to fall into the hands of offended justice, which is after him in the shape of Gen. SUAREZ, to whom all the honor of this victory is due. GEN. SUAREZ, unlike his predecessor, CARABALLO, is immensely rich, and, consequently, cannot be bought. He is also a firm Colorado, or Government man, and it is confidently expected that he will soon put an end to this war. Montevideo is beginning to look better than it has done for many a day, and a long and prosperous peace is hoped for and expected by all parties.

MOVEMENTS OF JORDAN.

LOPEZ JORDAN, the Entre Rios celebrity, after having been chased all over the country, made his appearance in Rosario Santa Fé, where he thought, by a stirring proclamation, (in which he appealed to the people's patriotism, and exhorted them to rally round his rebel flag, and sacrifice themselves for him and the country,) to seduce the Santa Fécians from their allegiance to the Government. That little plan, however, did not succeed, and he was obliged to retire to the islands of the Parana, and afterward to Entre Rios, whence he was again obliged to retire, and he is expected to invade Corrientes, where, in all probability, his career will come to an inglorious termination, as the people of Corrientes are all armed, and waiting for him, and Gen. ARREDONDO, (the new Commander-in-Chief of the National forces,) is in hot pursuit. So it is probable that Mr. LOPEZ will soon be remembered as a thing that was, but is no more. President SARMIENTO has addressed the people of Santa Fé, in a proclamation, in which he compliments them on their valor and patriotism, and exhorts them always to stand by the Government.

SHIPWRECK.

Great excitement has been caused here by the loss of the British steam-ship *Borneo*, Capt. COLE. The following is the account of her wreck given by Mr. WHITE, the engineer: The *Borneo* left Montevideo on the night of Dec. 22. There was a strong head wind and a heavy sea. She struck the ground eight miles from Cape St. Maria, one mile from shore, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, while it was dark and raining. The ship struck heavily and kept rolling. After backing the engines for an hour, they stopped to wait for daylight. At about 2 A. M. the mainmast went over, taking the steam winch and part of the deck. At 4 A. M. launched the first boat, under charge of Mr. ROWABY, second officer, with twenty-two men, (of whom about half were lost in landing,) with orders to keep out to sea. The next boat, with third officer and twenty-two men, met the same fate. And the life-boat, with chief officer, in trying to get alongside the ladder to take in the passengers, broke adrift and could not fetch the ship again; of the six men in her two were lost. A very strong raft was then made, about thirty feet long, with a dingy fastened in the middle, in which the two ladies, two children and mails were put; also two male passengers, four engineers, Mr. BUTCHER, the Captain and about twenty-five men, including two stewards, the carpenter and the baker. Capt. COLE was the last to leave the ship. On leaving, a heavy sea came and upset the raft, throwing everybody into the water. Of all aboard the raft, forty of the crew and one lady passenger were saved. The shore could be distinctly seen when the raft left, and every one in it thought all was right. The doctor swam the whole way ashore. The mails were saved, having been tied to the raft. The letters were dried on the shore and sent to Rio. From £4,000 to £5,000, about $20,000 in gold, was lost.

TRADE.

Sheep farming in Buenos Ayres is beginning to look a little better, and it is high time that it should, as sheep farmers have hardly been paying expenses. About 25,000 sheep were sold by auction last week at prices varying from $15, currency, (80 cents each,) to $30, currency, equal to $1 40 in gold.....Business in the wool market is also improving. About 50 cart-loads were sold last week at prices varying from $44, currency, to $55, currency; say $1 90 to $2 20 per arroba of 25 pounds. The best wools are in great demand. The highest price which has been paid this year for wool is $65, currency, or $2 60, gold, per arroba. The stock in deposit is said to be nearly half a million arrobas.

COTTON CULTURE.

Mr. WHITTAKER has just arrived at Salta, from England, bringing with him a complete set of machinery to the value of about $10,000, in gold, for the cotton mill on the Rio de las Piedras, in this province, where he intends to spin and weave both wool and cotton. This will be a new source of wealth to these countries, and we venture to say that this, and similar enterprises, will do more to abolish the everlasting party struggles than all the armies in the Republic.

THE INTERIOR.

Peace and order reign supreme in the provinces of the interior, emigration increases almost daily, and things in general are looking brighter and better than they had for a long time. It is an acknowledged fact that Buenos Ayres has progressed more during the last five years than it did before in twenty. Tramways, railroads, telegraphs, water and gas works, exhibitions, &c., &c., are having their influence for good on the people, and the spirit of the age is not nearly so warlike as it formerly was. After the termination of the Entre Rios war we all expect to see an era of peace and prosperity in these countries, and the appointment of the new Commander-in-Chief of the National Army in Entre Rios is as good as a surety that this long-wished-for era of happiness is not far distant. ALCHUTE.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Mails to Australia from Honolulu—Fiji Islanders—Opposition to Any Organized Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The bark *Murray*, sixteen days from Honolulu, at this port, brings news that the Hawaiian Government has made a contract with Hall's line, already established, to carry the mails to and from Australia. A vessel from Fiji reports that matters there are in a very unsettled condition. The King offered the inhabitants of Livuke City a charter, but the citizens were so jealous of the establishment of a Police force, that the meeting called to adopt the charter broke up in a row, and now this town, on one of the largest islands of the group, is without regulations whatsoever, save the will of the chiefs.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in the Oil Regions—Losses in Other Localities.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—At an early hour this morning a fire originated in the Buffalo House at Petroleum Centre, Penn., which place is composed almost entirely of wooden buildings. The fire spread across the street and on both sides as far south as Aiken's Hall, and north to the bank of the creek, leaving the American House standing. Fifty-eight buildings, dwellings and stores, besides barns, &c., were destroyed, the fire sweeping five acres clear. Among the heaviest losers are JAMES RUTHERFORD, hardware, entire stock and building, $8,000; the Petroleum House, furniture and building, $10,000; H. C. WACHTER, grocer, stock partly saved, $3,500; OWEN GAFFNEY, liquors, $10,000. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—A special dispatch from Orange Court-house, Va., says a fire at that place yesterday afternoon destroyed the hotel of HOUSEWORTH & YATES, the Baptist church, the store of Mr. RUSS, and three dwelling houses.

BOSTON, March 10.—CHARLES SPAULDING's steam saw and grist-mill at Rumney, N. H., was burned this morning; loss, $5,000. The barn of LEONARD ELMS, at Lisbon, N. Y., with thirty head cattle and twenty tons hay, was burned last night. No insurance.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A fire broke out in PICKLE's saloon, in Union-street, Richmond, Ky., on Thursday morning, and consumed nearly the whole square. The Webster House, the Central Hotel, and many stores and residences were destroyed. It is feared that one man at the Central Hotel lost his life. He has not been seen since the fire. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000.

Probable Volcanic Eruption on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Mount Rainier, in Washington Territory, appears to be firing up for a volcanic eruption. The heat at the summit has become so great as to melt the snow. Heretofore during the hottest Summer weather the melting of the snow was but partial. There is a constant emission of steam, and some persons living in the vicinity report smoke from the mountain....Conductor G. S. WOOD, of the Central Pacific Railroad, sued the Brooklyn *Independent*, (newspaper,) for slander, in having published that he seduced a young girl, and recovered $100 damages. The evidence exonerated him from the charge.

Immense Destruction of Property in Missouri by the Recent Tornado.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The losses in East St. Louis by the tornado of Wednesday were much exaggerated. A more careful estimate places them at about the following figures: Elevator, $15,000; Ferry Company, $10,000; St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, between $30,000 and $40,000; South-eastern Road, $15,000; Chicago and Alton Railroad, $50,000; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, $30,000; Toledo and Wabash Railroad, between $75,000 and $100,000; the steamer *Mollie Able* much more seriously injured than first reported, being almost stripped of her upper works, will require repairs to the amount of $20,000. The losses to citizens cannot be accurately given, but as some sixty dwelling-houses, of more or less value, were either destroyed or damaged, the loss can hardly fall short of $100,000. The railroad companies are busy repairing damages, and citizens are busy endeavoring to gather up the remains of their houses and collecting together their furniture. Reports from the country are coming in. In some localities the damage is considerable. In Morgan County, Ill. houses, fences and forests were blown away, and several persons badly injured. At Helena, Arkansas, the same afternoon, a hurricane passed over the city, unroofing a number of houses and doing other damage to property.

Caucus of the Members of the House Last Night on Southern Outrages—Blair's Status.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The adjourned caucus of the Republican members of the House, to consider the best method of protecting Southern Unionists, assembled to-night. About one-half of the Republicans of the House were present. Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, raised the point whether Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, should participate in the deliberations of the caucus, stating that it was understood that Mr. BLAIR stated last night that he would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

Mr. MOREY stated that the voluntary presence of Mr. BLAIR was and should be deemed sufficient guarantee that he had intended to act with the Republican Party on all party issues.

Judge KELLEY followed, taking an opposite view of the matter, and stated that Mr. BLAIR had voted for MORGAN and not for BLAINE.

Mr. BLAIR explained his position, stating that while his pledges as an anti-protectionist made to his constituents prevented his voting for BLAINE, who was a protectionist, he was a liberal Republican, and had intended to be a straight out national Republican.

Mr. BUTLER presented the report of the Committee appointed last night. The first item was a proposition to amend the rules, to prevent so much fillibustering on the part of the minority. The Committee recommend that a subcommittee be appointed to confer with the Senate caucus at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, in relation to the proper legislation that should be had on the subject of the enforcement of law and order in the South.

Mr. SHELDON was not in favor of legislation that would not apply to criminals in any part of the country.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, (colored,) made a strong appeal to the Republicans, not to consent to an adjournment till a bill was passed to punish the Kuklux, and to protect the citizens of the South.

A committee of five members was appointed, to consult with the Senate caucus, and report action to an adjourned caucus, to be called by the Chairman.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Three or four witnesses for the defense testified, in the Filkins case that HALPINE, on the night of the robbery, described the robber as a man with black moustache and chin whiskers. FILKINS at that time wore a moustache and full whiskers, brown in color. In the rebutting evidence for the prosecution JEREMIAH FLOOD, a hackman, swore that on the night of the robbery FILKINS rode upon a car with him from the rear of the Delavan House to the Union Depot. The case will probably be closed to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—The Illinois River is higher than has been known for several years. All low lands below Peoria are submerged. Many warehouses are surrounded by water, and business has to be done from the second story. There are no accounts of material damage, however.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—This morning the boiler of a portable saw-mill exploded about a mile east of the village. The force of the explosion was terrific. J. BEERS was instantly killed, and his brother BENJAMIN fatally, and their father mortally wounded. Low water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held to-night in Camden, N. J., when resolutions were passed condemning the removal of Senator SUMNER from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a blow aimed at the existence of the Republican Party, and entreating President GRANT to stay the hands of his injudicious friends.

The citizens of Mount Vernon have decided to celebrate the close of the war between France and Germany by a peace jubilee, to be held on Easter Monday. At a meeting held on Thursday evening B. HUFNAGEL was chosen President, Col. J. G. FAY, Major DIECKMAN and Capt. H. HUSS Marshals for the occasion. The Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and several associations are expected to turn out on the occasion. One of the features of the procession will be a vehicle beautifully decorated with the emblems of peace. Addresses are to be delivered. There will be a display of fireworks, and the jubilee is to wind up with a grand hop.

The Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association of Morrisania, on Thursday evening, made the following nominations for town officers and members of the Board of Education: For Supervisor, John Hopkins; Justice of the Peace, James R. Angel; Assessors, George Hanes and Bernard Snave; for School Trustees, Dr. King, Thomas W. Timpson and Gustavus Pfiffer.

The "China."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I beg the favor of notifying the public, through the columns of your paper, that the European steamer, *China*, has sickness on board, and is detained in the Lower Bay by the Health Officers? No passengers, no baggage, nor any of my newspaper or magazine parcels have been allowed to come up as yet, nor is it likely that the steamer will arrive at the pier in the river before mid-day.

Yours respectfully,
AUGUST BRENTANO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of THE DAILY TIMES, for the 12th inst., will contain a great variety of reading matter, interesting to all classes of readers.

We shall spare no effort to render this edition of the TIMES more and more attractive, and arrangements are in progress with several well-known writers for special contributions.

The question whether young men about to marry have a right to look for dowries with their wives, continues to occupy the attention of a large portion of the public, and numerous letters have been sent to the Editor on this subject during the week. Many of them are from ladies, and all of them are well worthy the attention of readers, married or unmarried. A selection from them will appear on Sunday next, printed exactly as they are received from our correspondents.

An interesting article on the NEW-YORK HORSE TRADE will also be published. This article describes how and where to purchase horses, and contains an account of a visit paid to the principal horse depots in this City.

Several other articles, specially prepared for the Sunday edition of the TIMES, will add to the interest of the paper.

In the Department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found extracts from many new books, and a good story. Selections from some of the latest works issued from the press, at home and abroad, will be given in these columns.

The "NOTES and COMMENTS" will contain remarks on many social subjects, and the summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE will be, as usual, full and complete.

FOREIGN ITEMS, notices and criticisms of NEW PICTURES, MILITARY GOSSIP, of special interest to members of the National Guard, &c., &c.

The general news of the day, by telegraph, mail and collected by our own correspondents and reporters, will also be as full and as trustworthy as usual, notwithstanding the space given to literary and miscellaneous matter.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ on Saturday evening to insure proper classification.

The [illegible] advertisements, which form only too prominent a feature in many Sunday papers, are rigidly excluded from the Sunday edition of the TIMES. All objectionable features are avoided, and the paper is carefully adapted for reading in the family circle. The following are some of the opinions of the Press:

"The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has the best selected miscellany of any Sunday paper in the country. Its news department also is admirable."—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

"If [illegible] have a newspaper on Sunday, it is better that they should have a good one than a bad one. The Sunday Press has not been renowned for its purity, but the tone of its morals has been greatly improved since the TIMES commenced issuing a Sunday edition. The TIMES has all the advantages which belong to a daily paper in obtaining the latest news, and its Sunday edition has, besides, an excellent summary of general intelligence, and most admirable literary selections, which form suitable and entertaining reading for Sundays, as well as all other days."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"Attention is called to the advertisement of the Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in another column. Its literary selections are always in good taste, and nothing is admitted in its columns that any one need fear to take into the family circle."—*Newark Courier.*

"Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle while it has something to please all healthy tastes."—*The Evening Mail.*

"The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City."—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

"We have often received an inquiry from our readers, 'When will you commence publishing a Sunday *Standard*?' Let us answer them in the Yankee fashion. 'What is the necessity?' at present, when we have already within our reach on every Sabbath morning the pure, unsullied pages of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Let our readers look at its variety of contents promised for to-morrow's edition, and supply the vacuum caused by the one day's rest of the *Standard*, if they are equal to the task. As an advertising medium we would recommend it the same as we do our Saturday edition. The children call the attention of their mothers to the advertisement, and the purse of the father opens most readily at the beginning of the week."—*Standard.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Moet & Chandon's CHAMPAGNES.
A well-assorted invoice of these superior wines just received and for sale, with all first-class dealers in wines here.
ANTHONY OECHS, Sole agent in the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1871.

Pattern Bonnets and Hats for Spring now ready, at Wholesale. E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce. A Zest with Fish, Soup, Joints, Game, &c. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Special agents, Union-square, and No. 30 South William-st.

Royal Havana—Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 80 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

Saved from robbers night before last, by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, the residence of John Bullocke, Esq., business No. 31 Beade-st.
We defy any honest man and all the burglars in New-York to go through our new vault and safe protector without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established, 1840.

Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $7.

Gents' Spring Style Hats—Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, March 9, EDMUND ANDERSON, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Forsyth-street M. E. Church. His remains will be taken to Portchester for interment.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, March 9, AMELIA, daughter of the late Stephen Allen, in the 75th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Pilgrim's Baptist Church, in West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOOTH.—Near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 8, JEREMIAH BOOTH, aged 67 years, formerly of New-York City.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Samuel Booth, No. 82 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CULYER.—On Friday morning, March 10, SARAH, only daughter of Charles E. and Samantha Culyer, aged 3 months and 20 days.
Interment in Green-Wood.

CURRY.—On Friday, March 10, Mrs. MARY CURRY, aged 34 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George E. Gordon, No. 26 Jane-st.

CURRIE.—Friday morning, March 10, 1871, after a short illness, GERTRUDE JEWETT, only daughter of Charles P. and Gertrude G. Currie, aged 1 year and 6 days.
Notices of funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, March 9, ELIZA A. NORRIS, wife of Vincent Chapman, in the 23d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 134 West 44th-st.

FOX.—Third month, (March,) 9th, at the Everett House, in this City, WM. W. FOX, in the 37th year of his age.
Funeral will take place at the residence of his grandmother, Charlotte L. Fox, at West Farms, N. Y., on First Day, (Sunday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Harlem Bridge and 3d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—On Friday, March 10, FRANCES H., wife of Floyd T. F. Field.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from No. 99½ Amity-st.

JOHNSON.—At Wappinger's Falls, suddenly, on Friday, March 10, GULIAN VERPLANCK, son of [illegible] W. and Mary N. Johnson, in the 4th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Monday, the 13th inst., at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, at 11 o'clock.

KYLE.—On Thursday evening, 9th inst., [illegible] ARCHIBALD KYLE, in the 60th year of his age.
The friends of the family and his father-in-law, Capt. James Rogers, deceased, also the members of the Old Guard, the Philharmonic Society, and the musical profession, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 East 40th-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

OLD GUARD.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 907 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1871.
The members will assemble at armory of Seventy-first Regiment, No. 118 West 32d-st., on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, John Archibald Kyle. By order,
GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Commandant.
W. G. TOMPKINS, Adjutant.

LOVE.—On Thursday, March 9, ANNIE E., only child of Joseph and Eliza A. Love, aged 9 months and 16 days.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 450 West 44th-st., this Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LEGGETT.—At Nassau, N. P., WM. F. LEGGETT, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 449 East 57th-st., on Monday, March 13, at [illegible] M.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, March 9, [illegible] N. MASTERTON, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, and members of [illegible] Lodge No. 222, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, E. Dusenberry, on Monday, March 13, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville Depot on the arrival of the 10¼ A. M. train from New-York and Harlem Railroad.

MOORE.—At Trieste, Austria, [illegible] of February, GEORGE MOORE, formerly United States Consul at that port, in the 33d year of his age.

MILLIKEN.—On Thursday, 9th inst., [illegible] J. MILLIKEN, aged 43 years, daughter of the late [illegible] Milliken.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. L. Van Zandt, No. 119 East 125th-st., Harlem, without further notice.

OSTRANDER.—On Thursday, 9th March, JOSEPHINE S. OSTRANDER, daughter of Theron and the late S. C. Dunn.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at the house, No. 15 Ashland-place, at 10½.
☞ Newark and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

PELLETREAU.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, March 10, JANE JARALEMON, relict of the late Maltby Pelletreau, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her daughter, No. 41 Grove-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, 8th March, MARY BRUTON, the beloved mother of E. B. and A. B. Strange, aged 80 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 11th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train per Hudson River Railroad.

SWORDS.—Friday morning, March 10, SARAH W., daughter of Charles R. Swords, in the 4th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 76 5th-av., on Monday morning the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, March 10, ANDREW THOMPSON, counsellor at law, aged 65 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 213 West 21st-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

TURNBULL.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 10, ADAM W. TURNBULL, Sr., aged 59 years and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, A. W., Jr., and Geo. W. Turnbull, also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Grove-st., between Wayne and Mercer sts., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAWNBROKERS EXPOSED.
THEIR HABITUAL EVASION OF THE LAW.
PAWNBROKERS EXPOSED.
THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY GRIND THE POOR.
READ TODAY'S—SATURDAY'S—"GLOBE."
READ TODAY'S—SATURDAY'S—"GLOBE."
READ TODAY'S—SATURDAY'S—"GLOBE."
PAWNBROKERS EXPOSED.
AN ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF THIEVERY.
PAWNBROKERS EXPOSED.

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer the finest stock in the City of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND GAS FIXTURES. Imported and of own manufacture. Comprising new and beautiful patterns of the above goods in GLASS, GILT, BRONZE, PORCELAIN, AND ILLUMINATED COLORS.

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A POLICE MURDER.

The Truth at Last in the Case of James Murphy.

Coroner's Inquest—Declaration by the Jury that the Deceased Was Killed by Officer Toomey—The Accused Held for Trial.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded, yesterday, with his investigation in the case of JAMES MURPHY, whose mysterious death, on Sunday last, in the Fourth Ward, led to so much speculation. The truth was elicited yesterday, however, by the evidence of the three officers who assisted Patrolman PATRICK TOOMEY to remove the deceased to the station-house. The following is the evidence presented yesterday:

Officer PATRICK BRODERICK, of the Seventh Precinct, testified that about two o'clock on Sunday morning he saw MURPHY and two companions in Catharine-street near Henry, and as they were singing, he told them to stop, as it was an unseasonable hour, and people wished to sleep; one of the party replied in a pleasant way, "All right," and they passed on; a few moments after, witness saw MURPHY cross the street over to the Fourth Ward side, when he and the officer had some words, the officer telling deceased to go home; as the witness turned the corner of Henry and Catharine streets he heard a single rap, so turned back quickly; as he came into Catharine-street he heard the cry of "murder" and "watch;" two Sixth Ward officers and the witness came up together in Catharine-street; witness asked Officer TOOMEY what was the matter, as there was a crowd; TOOMEY stated that MURPHY, who was lying on the pavement, kicking and struggling, had been disorderly and abusive, and he wanted help to take him to the Station-house; witness took hold of MURPHY's right leg, Officer HUGHES of the left leg, Officer BROWN of the left arm and Officer TOOMEY of the right, and thus they carried him down Catharine-street toward Henry-street; MURPHY struggled violently and kicked; TOOMEY told him to be quiet, and struck MURPHY two or three times with his club on the body, between the breast and the stomach; the blows were so heavy that the deceased never kicked afterward, nor did he speak again; witness remarked that there was no necessity to strike MURPHY, as there was plenty of help to take him to the Station-house; after that, the four officers carried MURPHY down to the corner of Madison and Catharine streets and laid him down on the sidewalk; a friend of the deceased came up there with MURPHY's cap, when TOOMEY struck him twice on the shoulder with his club; the officers procured a wagon in the street near by and carried the deceased to the Station-house; witness was in the wagon and held MURPHY's head; the deceased did not move after being struck, and witness found his pulse very feeble and expressed the opinion that he was dead; before MURPHY was struck by TOOMEY, he had struggled violently, but became perfectly still when struck.

Officer FRANCIS HUGHES, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that he heard a cry of murder, and the rapping of a club, in the direction of Catharine-street, and, with Officer BROWN, crossed over; when he came to Catharine-street, near Division-street, he saw a man lying down; it was the deceased, apparently intoxicated, halloing and making a noise, as well as kicking and struggling; Officer TOOMEY had hold of MURPHY, and, seeing that he could not arrest him alone, the other officers took hold of MURPHY and carried him down the street to East Broadway; there were probably twenty or thirty persons near by; the deceased continued to shout and struggle on the way; the Police had no particular trouble with him, as he was light; in Catharine-street, between East Broadway and Henry, Officer TOOMEY struck MURPHY two or three times on his breast or stomach in rapid succession; the blows were given so quick that the witness was surprised, as he did not anticipate it; the deceased stopped making any noise before they got him to Madison-street, and did not speak again after that; at Madison-street the Police laid the deceased down to change hands, when a man came up and said, "here is his hat," when TOOMEY struck him once or twice with his club; a wagon was then procured and Officer BRODERICK got in and held his head up; witness could not say when death occurred; MURPHY was perfectly quiet after he was struck by TOOMEY; they were very heavy blows.

Officer JOHN H. BROWN, of the Sixth Precinct, was next examined, and corroborated HUGHES' evidence, stating that when he first saw MURPHY the deceased asked to be allowed to go home, and he fell because he was intoxicated, so they carried him; witness did not consider that MURPHY was difficult to manage, as there were four officers; witness felt his pulse at the Station-house and found it slow.

Sergt. JOSEPH E. KELLY, of the Fourth Ward Police, testified that the deceased was brought in to the Station-house at half past two o'clock A. M. on the 5th inst. by Officers TOOMEY, BROWN, HUGHES, BRODERICK, and two others who had joined them near the Station-house; witness asked what the trouble was, when TOOMEY stated that MURPHY had been acting in a disorderly manner; TOOMEY said that MURPHY and some others had been disorderly, and were driven off by a Seventh Ward officer; he had told them to move on, when MURPHY uttered some taunting expression, and he had poked him with his club; some citizens came in, and stated that MURPHY had been clubbed to death, as I detained them as witnesses, and took the names of all the officers; no mention was made by any of the officers of TOOMEY having clubbed the deceased; MURPHY was either dead or dying when brought to the Station-house.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH testified that he had made the post-mortem examination on the body of MURPHY, but found no marks of external violence; he stated, however, that from the evidence elicited he was of the opinion that death had been caused by the blows inflicted by Officer TOOMEY, as a heavy blow in the region of the stomach frequently produces death, and leaves no mark of external violence.

Coroner KEENAN then closed the case, and informed the jury that they must be governed wholly by the medical evidence in determining the cause of death. The deceased had evidently been struck by Officer TOOMEY, and so sustained fatal injuries. The accused had endeavored to be too smart in the discharge of his duty, for two other officers had seen the deceased and his friends on the same night, and had merely stopped their noise and ordered them to go home, which they were doing when the encounter between MURPHY and TOOMEY occurred. The Coroner was of the opinion that a man who could so far forget himself as to strike a defenseless man in the way he did was not fit to be a member of the Police Department. Under the circumstances, the jury must find a verdict against TOOMEY.

The jurors, after consultation, acquiesced in this view of the case, and the Coroner fully committed TOOMEY for trial. When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, the prisoner said that the other officers had sworn falsely in some respects, and that he was not guilty. Capt. ALLAIRE then took TOOMEY's shield of office, and Sergt. KELLY escorted him to the Tombs as soon as the crowd had dispersed.

THE HOGAN WILL CASE.

A Verdict for Mrs. Hatch, the Plaintiff—The Property to be Equally Distributed.

The case of SARAH C. HATCH against CLARA M. PEUGNET, which for the past ten days has been on trial in Part I. of the Supreme Court, before Judge SUTHERLAND, and reports of which have appeared from day to day in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. HATCH. Judge SUTHERLAND delivered a long and exhaustive charge to the jury, who, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned answers to the several issues submitted to them, as follows:

To the question whether Mrs. HOGAN executed an instrument purporting to be her will, on the 10th of October, 1866, and which is the one referred to in the complaint, they answered "Yes," under direction of the Court.

To the question whether, at the time of making such will, Mrs. HOGAN was of sound and disposing mind, they answered "Yes" under direction of the Court.

To the question whether such will was procured by fraud and undue influence, they answered "Yes."

To the question, did ELIZA HOGAN die intestate, as to her real estate, without having made any valid devise of the same, they answered "Yes."

To the question whether Mrs. HOGAN, at the time she made the deed to RAMSAY CROOK and JOSEPH O. B. WEBSTER, (the same deed which conveyed the property to Mrs. PEUGNET,) possessed a degree of will, mind, memory, and understanding sufficient, with full understanding of its import and effect to make such deed a valid instrument, they answered "No."

To the question whether this deed was procured by fraud or undue influence of CLARA M. PEUGNET and EUGENE PEUGNET, her husband, or by fraud or undue influence of either of them, or of any person or persons, and if so, whom? They answered: "Yes, Mrs. and Dr. PEUGNET."

To the question whether such deed was made by Mrs. HOGAN of her own free will, uninfluenced thereto unduly by CLARA M. PEUGNET and EUGENE PEUGNET, or by either one of them, they answered "No."

To the question, was said instrument her free, valid act and deed, they answered "No."

Mr. GRAHAM asked that the jury be polled, and each having stated that the answers to the questions as read by the Clerk were his individual answers to such questions, he made a formal motion to set aside the verdict as against the weight of evidence and the law as charged by the Court. It was not intended, he said, that the motion should be argued and decided then, but it was the practice under such circumstances to have the motion entered as made and argued at the time of rendering the verdict, though the argument took place subsequently. He would therefore ask that the term be extended and a day fixed to hear the argument.

Judge SUTHERLAND extended the term to the 28th instant, and fixed the 18th instant to hear the argument on the motion to set aside the verdict.

The jury were then discharged, and thus ended this important case, as almost all the impartial auditors seemed to think it should end.

The plaintiff was represented by Ex-Judge EDWARD PIERREPONT, E. W. STOUGHTON and Ex-Judge E. P. COWLES; while the defendant's interests were guarded by JOHN GRAHAM, COUDERT BROTHERS, and STEWART, LANE and THOMAS.

A Question for Artists—What is a "Life Picture?"

The case of OREGON WILSON vs. JACOB A. SHERMAN was called on for trial in the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge GROSS. The defendant it appears having a little daughter who died, had her photograph taken after death, and from this photograph requested the plaintiff to paint a "life picture" in oil, on canvas. The picture was painted, presenting a likeness of the child asleep, with her eyes closed. This picture defendant refused to accept, because, as he said, it was not according to his idea, a "life picture." His idea of a "life picture" was one with the eyes open and smiling at somebody, and this not being such, though by his direction several touches were given to it, he refused to receive the picture. The plaintiff claims that the picture was painted in the most artistic style; that to paint from a picture of a dead person with the eyes open would produce an unnatural stare; and that the picture was what artists usually term a "life picture." The amount sued for is $600, and the case is still on. G. & W. PITMAN appear for the plaintiff, and A. H. NORRIS for the defendant.

THE LAWS OF THE TURF.

Meeting of the Board of Appeals at the Hoffman House—The Cases Decided and the Points Involved—Gathering of the Patrons of the Turf.

There was a goodly gathering of the patrons of the turf at the Hoffman House, on Thursday night, the occasion being a meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Association. Capt. RYNDERS and DAN MACE were the two most conspicuous figures, and the latter drew quite a little crowd around him in the hallway by his earnestness in eulogizing the merits of some new flyers he has ready for the Spring campaign, while the veteran Captain could tell stories about *Aberdeen* by the hour. BORST was also around, looking quite fresh after his Winter's rest, and BRIGGS claimed to have some new horses that can show a wonderful turn of speed. The Board of Appeals were in session nearly all night, and decided some very important cases. The members present were Col. Sprague, of Providence; Geo. C. Hall, of New-York; Col. H. S. Russell, of Boston; C. W. Wooley, of Ohio; Gates H. Barnard, of Troy, and T. J. Vail, of Hartford.

The first case which came before the Board was the appeal of WM. H. SAUNDERS from the ruling of the Orange County Pleasure Ground Association in relation to the non-payment of entrance money claimed to be due him by such Association. The entry was made by telegraph on the day the entries closed, and was not received until the next. The Board decided that in case of entry by telegraph the communication must be received at or before the hour fixed for the closing of the entries.

The case of L. C. RYERSON was next in order. RYERSON made application to have his horse *Brown Prince*, since named *New-Haven Boy*, reinstated, assigning as a reason that he was not posted in regard to the rules when he entered him in a purse offered by the New-Haven Driving Park Association. The Board decided that under article 4 of the rules they must hold to a rigid application of the penalty, under which any horse that shall have been entered in a purse fraudulently, shall be expelled from all courses represented in the Association.

The case of the driver, J. H. MARTIN, who was expelled by order of the Fleetwood Park Association, in December last, for foul driving, came up on an application made to the Board for review of the decision expelling him. The Board continued the case, ordering a notice to be given the Fleetwood Association.

The Board then re-elected MR. GEO. H. SMITH, of Providence, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association.

WILLIAM BORST, the well-known driver, then submitted an appeal from the rulings of the Mystic Park Association, involving claim of entrance money in a case where a race was postponed, under the rules from Friday until the next Monday. BORST claimed that Saturday being a good day the race should then have come off. Monday was wet and the trot did not come off. The horse *George Wilkes* being entered in a purse at Narragansett Park on Tuesday, BORST was compelled to abandon the race at Mystic Park. The Board held that the adjournment was rulable and BORST must pay the entrance money, that he incurred this liability when he made the engagements so near together.

The next case was one which has already excited much comment. It was that of the horses *Venture* and *Major*, who trotted over the Union Course on the 18th of November, 1870, about which there has been much dispute, growing out of the conflicting claims and statements of the parties interested. From evidence submitted to the Board, it was found that the match-makers had drawn and accepted their stakes, and the pool-seller had returned the money invested in pools. The Board, therefore, conceded that there was no case before them for decision, the affair having been settled by the parties themselves.

A complaint was made last Fall by the Eastern Driving Park Association against the Point Breeze Park Association charging them with a violation of the rules in allowing JOSEPH FRANKS to drive while under penalty of suspension imposed by the Eastern Association prohibiting him from driving on their track. The Point Breeze Association allege that they acted under a mistake growing out of the negligence of their former Secretary, to notify them of the suspension of the driver. They apologized for their mistake, which was accepted by the Eastern Association, and the case was dismissed.

The Board closed its labors by a confirmation of the Secretary's compilation of the rules authorized by resolution passed at the late meeting of the National Association, held at Buffalo, and then, after considering the applications of a number of Associations for membership, adjourned.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

A Forfeiture of $400,000 Claimed—Suit Against Wealthy Importers for Alleged Irregularities—Waiting for the Verdict.

The trial of the suit brought by the Government against the firm of WELD & Co., composed of WM. F. WELD, the senior partner, and RICHARD BAKER, Jr., and FREDERICK BAKER, extensive importers, for the recovery of about $400,000, for alleged violation of the Customs laws, terminated in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, after having lasted nearly four weeks. The case attracted a great deal of interest on account of the large amount and the questions of law which were involved. The defendants are the owners of ninety-six sailing vessels and light steamers, and own importing houses at Boston, Philadelphia, New-York and China. The suit was first commenced in January, 1870, being brought for the forfeiture of upward of 2,000,000 pounds of sugar alleged to have been fraudulently imported into this City in violation of section 1 of the act of March 3, 1863. The value of the sugar, as claimed by the Government, was $245,178, although the declaration claimed $400,000. The forfeiture was claimed in the declaration under two counts, distinct in form and subject matter, and alleged facts on which these counts were made are as follows: The sugars were imported from Manila, and were stated in the invoice as of the weight of — picula. The Manila picul is equal to 133⅓ pounds. The full amount of the piculs was correctly stated in the entry paper made by the defendants, but the reduction into pounds was made at the rate of 133⅓, making a difference in the total of pounds between the full and true reduction of about 90,000.

The Government claimed, however, that it was the initial step to the perpetration of a subsequent fraud the allegations of which were set forth in the second count as follows: That the defendants bribed the United States Weighers to make a false return of the weight of the sugar.

After the summing up of counsel, and the delivery of the charge of the Court, yesterday, the jury were ordered by Judge BLATCHFORD to retire to their rooms and to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

District-Attorney DAVIS and Assistant District-Attorneys SIMONS and SEDGWICK appeared for the Government, and Messrs. SIDNEY WEBSTER and JAMES CRAIG for the defendants.

Altering United States Bonds—Trial of George B. Chadwick.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, GEO. B. CHADWICK was tried on a charge of altering and passing a United States bond of the denomination of $10,000. It will be remembered that in July last CARLOS CASTILLIO Y LOZAGO, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, was robbed of $65,000 in bonds, in his room in the St. George Hotel. A short time subsequently, Dr. EARLE, of No. 345 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, purchased a bond from the prisoner, but upon presenting it at the Treasury Department it was ascertained to be altered, and one of those stolen from LOZAGO. A complaint was immediately entered against CHADWICK, but in the meantime the bond was returned to him, and he disposed of it. Officer THOMAS STANSON, of the Treasury Department, gave evidence that he was sent to California to arrest VAN ETTEN, recently convicted of forgery, and discovered that the latter had passed this bond on a California bank for $9,683. These facts were all adduced in the evidence, and the case was summed up on behalf of the Government and of the prisoner. The Court adjourned without submitting the case to the jury.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (March 10,) and the market was generally quiet. One sale, however, was effected during the day by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., referee, as follows: A three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot located on the north side of Sixtieth-street, forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 20 by 100.5. Sold to ADDISON BROWN, the plaintiff in the action in question, for $29,200. The only other business transacted was an adjournment by JAMES M. MILLER of the legal sale of property, comprising a lot, with the buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Third-avenue, north of Forty-second-street, until March 16, and an announcement by WM. KENNELLY that the sale of a lot, with stable thereon, on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was postponed indefinitely, the foreclosure suit involving the public disposition of the premises, having been settled. For next week the auctions projected are of a very important character, and for the information of dealers and others interested in real estate, a complete list of the sales to take place will be published in this column on Monday, to which attention is called. Attention is also directed to the lists of property offered at private sale, and of dwellings and stores to let, which will appear in the Sunday edition of the TIMES tomorrow, and which, as a matter of general information at this time, will prove extremely valuable.

Messrs. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 31 Cedar-street, report having recently sold at private sale the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, located on the north side of East Thirty-seventh-street, 170 feet east of Park-avenue, known as No. 111. The house has been built ten years, is 21.6 by 55 feet in size, finished in hard wood and in good repair. The lot is 21.6 by 98.9. Mr. G. W. NASH is the purchaser of the property, and the price paid $39,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, March 10, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story and basement b. s. house and lot, n. s. 60th-st., 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x100.5 ... $29,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 48th, 55th, 103d, 106th, 117th, 118th, 123th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 14th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, have for sale the following houses:

5th-av., facing the Park, four story, 22.6x55	$80,000
5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 26x55	70,000
5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., 4 story, 25x50	60,000
5th-av., a fine corner house, four story, 28x60	—
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s., 21.6x55	45,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 21x55	95,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 28x60	84,000
Madison-av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 26x60	60,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., four story, 16.6x55	40,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts., 4 story, 24.8x55	47,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 56th and 57th sts., 3 story, 16.8x45	16,500
39th-st., near Park-av., four story, 16.8x55	33,000
53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, 25x55	57,500
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, 21.3x55	46,500
51st-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x55	35,000
42d-st., bet. 6th-av. and Broadway, 4 story, 20x50	40,000
17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, three story, 24.6x55	22,000
61st-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18.0x52	24,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 16x45	16,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 16x45	16,000
67th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 20x55	26,500
71st-st., bet. Lex'ton and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x55	21,000
51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., E. B., 3 s., 20.10x55	28,000
58th-st., bet. Park and Lex. avs., E. b., 4s., 18.9x60	32,500
31st-st., bet. Mad'n and 4th avs., E. b., 4 s., 22x60	32,000

And many other desirable residences.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

West 23d-st., brick, high-stoop	$18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem,)	20,000
West 46th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease	15,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop	12,000
West 26th-st., brick	18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	45,000
West 20th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	40,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 3 East 41st-st., size 21.6x55x100; the house contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; price $40,000; $30,000 can remain on mortgage; will be rented to a first-class tenant at $4,000 per year. Also, the stable and lot No. 55 East 41st-st., 16.4x50x100; stable covers lot; price $15,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage; will be rented for $1,500 per annum. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE.

Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property	$30,000
East 9th-st., brick, high stoop; will be sold cheap.	
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	26,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new.	
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	22,500

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM AND DUANE STS.—The splendid business property known as the Shakespeare Hotel, with three fronts, admirably adapted for sugar-refiners, printers, tobacconists, or type-founders, will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 28x60 feet, very well built; convenient location and good neighborhood; price $38,000. Apply to ISAAC S. PLATT, No. 145 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., a full-sized four-story brown-stone house; well built and in order; will be sold very reasonably, and with immediate possession. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 114th-st., 123th-st., 124th-st., 118th-st., 117th-st., 56th-st., 58th-st., 57th-st., 48th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

FOR SALE LOW—THE NEW AND ELEgant house No. 22 West 46th-st. Apply between 9 and 12 only to W. WHEELER SMITH, architect, No. 1 Union-square, or upon the premises from 3 to 4. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years, very large house and corner lot on New Madison-av., below 33d-st. Apply to W. IRVING CLARK, No. 81 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and full lot No. 331 11th-av.; price $10,000; all may remain on mortgage if thoroughly repaired.
S. CURRY, No. 10 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY H. S. B. S. front house, No. 113 East 78th-st.; price $16,000; worth $18,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage.
RICH. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 71st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to P. R. SHERMAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 82D-ST., NORTH side, near 8th-av., terms favorable. Apply at No. 270 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 EAST 14th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 232 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Green-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Hull-st., Lafayette-av., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in running order; good steam-power, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.	$60,000
A splendid place on North River, 60 acres	80,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 30 acres, 2 dwelling houses	30,000
House and 16 acres, 8 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad	15,000

AT WHITE PLAINS—A NEAT AND DEsirable cottage, the late residence of Col. John F. Jenkins, with one acre of ground, stables, fine garden, splendid variety of shade fruit-trees; location very desirable; convenient to depot; price exceedingly low; terms accommodating. For particulars apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

A NICE TRUCK FARM ON LONG Island, eight miles from ferries; will pay for itself in a very few years; price, $10,000; terms, 20 to 25 per cent. cash; 75 to 80 per cent. on bond and mortgage, if desired. Address S. F. GOODING, care of *American Agriculturist*, 245 Broadway, New-York.

A.—**FOUR FINE NEW HOUSES IN** Flushing, L. I., fifty minutes from City Hall—forty trains a day—in a high, very healthy location; prices, $3,000, $4,000, $5,200, and $10,500. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, at Mr. Judd's residence, Flushing; or A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A HOUSE OVERlooking the river, five minutes' walk from the depot; it contains fourteen rooms in fine order, now ready to occupy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 10 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I. 30 minutes from 34th-st., modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—100 ACRES OF LAND, WITH buildings, twenty-eight miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, one mile east of Port Chester Depot. Rent low.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, Executor, No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 481 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

A FORTY-TWO ACRE FARM IN Monroe County, Penn., two miles from Stroudsburg; price, $2,500, on easy terms.
A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY OR Harlem property a farm in Fulton County, 108 acres; if sold, half cash. Inquire at No. 16 East 15th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LUMBER AND COAL DEALERS.—For sale or exchange for City property.—About seven acres on Harlem River, near High bridge. This plot would make a very valuable Lumber or Coal Yard, and as a speculation is certain to advance greatly in value. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 260 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the House; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TENAFLY, N. J., TWO miles from Englewood, on Northern Railroad, a large and commodious house, 40x42, containing every modern convenience; first-class in every particular; finished in hard wood; twenty rooms, with ample closets; piazzas south and east twelve feet wide; excellent stables, carriage-house, &c., large cistern and ample supply of water; location perfectly healthy; five minutes from station; the grounds, of five acres, laid out in garden, fruit and flowers, with fine carriage drive.

Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to owner, where plans can be seen.
E. THOMPSON, No. 69 Gold-st.

HANDSOME VILLA, BEAUTIFULLY located in the town of Harrison, one mile from depot, twenty-one miles from City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; an elegant mansion; twelve rooms; every convenience; all necessary outbuildings, in elegant order, with eight acres of choice land highly cultivated; fruit, shade and ornamental trees; desirable in every respect; will be sold at a bargain; if not sold, will be rented for the season. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE dwelling-house, having every convenience of a City home and country-seat combined, with 2½ acres of land (or more if required) and stable, ice-house, &c., all in excellent condition; very near to railway station, and beautifully situated, adjoining the residence of the subscriber. Also, several villa sites of three to ten acres each, with fine views. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 75x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known Sands Point Hotel, at Sands Point, on Long Island Sound; fine water front; splendid gravel beach; there are seven acres of land, two cottages, carriage-house and stable; the hotel is completely furnished, and contains about one hundred rooms, all in good order, and ready for business. Photograph and full particulars at office of O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED VILLA AT LONG BRANCH.—Modern Gothic cottage, two-story and attic, twelve rooms, finely furnished, water, range, wash, wood and Summer houses, in complete order, with or without furniture; lot 85x800, on Ocean-av., 200 yards from the ocean; two minutes' from station; a bargain. Photographs and full particulars of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER—A FARM of 65 acres; good building and 50 acres; also, 10 acres garden land at Secaucus, N. J.; also, a number of farms for sale or exchange.
A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

100 ACRES ON THE HUDSON, ONE hour by rail, east side; has fine river view; price, $300 per acre.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 182 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Rent.
Madison-av.	$3,400
42d-st., near 5th-av.	7,500
38th-st., near 5th-av.	6,000
36th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,400
40th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,700
2d-av., near 12th-st.	2,500
124th-st., Harlem	3,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—PER YEAR, FROM THE 1ST OF April next, near two railroad depots, a three-story and extension furnished house, good cellar, kitchen utensils, gas, hot and cold water bath-tub, &c., to a small family of adults without children, with an arrangement to board proprietor and wife. Address or call on P. O. DUTCHER, at home at 12 M. or 6 P. M., No. 157 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1, AT HUNTley Station, near Summit, N. J., a newly-furnished Mansard-roof house, thirteen rooms, and four and a half acres of land—one of the finest locations on the Morris and Essex Railroad; rent moderate. Apply to A. A. REEVES, Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—BATH, LONG Island, large new house, 41x41, thoroughly furnished, sixteen rooms; six acres in pasture; orchards, &c., rent, $3,000 for twelve months; horses, carriages, &c., will be sold or let. SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, No. 335 Broadway, House at Keyport, furnished, $1,000.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TWENTY OR more desirable residences, at rents from $1,000 to $3,000.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 300 West 23d-st.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $2,600. Apply to owner, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET IN NEWTON, L. I.—A DESIRable double cottage with conveniences; rent $600; also, a house and stable; rent $375; boats from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Apply at railroad depot.

FINE OFFICES—IN THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" Building, opposite City Hall Park; pleasant, convenient, well lighted offices, in suites, or single rooms. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

AN ITALIAN VILLA, AT RUTHERFORD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent, $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 184 Water-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, TWO FRENCH-ROOF cottages, nine rooms and cellar, gas, heater, convenient to depot, only $600. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in all portions of New-Jersey by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFfice, (with immediate possession,) No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. Also the second story front office, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 100 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A.—**BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-**st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS TO LEASE in the marble buildings corner Grand and Crosby sts., suitable for dry goods, fancy goods, boot and shoe, or cloth trade. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 WASHINGTON-ST., NEXT south-east corner Beach, five stories, strongly built, now used for cotton storage; also, No. 375 Canal-st., next north-east corner of Laurens. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWENTY lots with bulkhead on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn; ample water for good-sized vessels. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the large house and lot of ground No. 144 5th-av. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 22 Nassau-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE TO LET ON MURRAY-st., well adapted for produce commission; five stories, brown-stone front.
A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS Mitchell's Wharf, East River, Brooklyn, bounded by Pearl, Adams and John sts. Inquire of W. H. DE WITT'S NEPHEWS, No. 78 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides; rent low; near Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

VERY DESIRABLE
OFFICES TO LET,
At Nos. 54 and 56 BROAD-ST.,
No. 73 BROADWAY,
No. 11 NEW-ST.
All well lighted; water and gas in each office.
Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
No. 182 Grand-st.,
No. 54 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO RENT
In the eligible Building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
Three rooms front, rent $1,000.
One room, rent $400.
Two offices in rear, rent $300.
Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store, No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway; just completed; 25x75; water-closets on each floor; rolling iron shutters; plate glass; strictly first-class in every respect; rent $4,500 and Croton tax.
RICH. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

A.—**SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES**—from $500 to $2,500 each, at No. 245 Broadway; some of them the best lighted rooms in the City, (by a new process;) warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park. A suite of two to five connected rooms, fine for insurance or other companies.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF new building, 25x80, No. 342 6th-av.; also floors of same. Inquire on the premises or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-east corner 5th-av. and East 15th-st., East 15th-st., Reade, Church, Dey, Fulton, Gold, and Ann sts., and lots on north-east corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park, 9th and 10th avs., and 92d-st., belonging to the estate of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, under the will of D. B. Fearing, deceased:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the three-story French-roof brick house thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 15th st., known as No. 73 5th-av. Lot 39.9x100 feet.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on north side of East 15th-st., adjoining the last-described premises, together with the two-story brick stable thereon. Lot 25x100 feet.

READE AND CHURCH STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on south-east corner of Church and Reade sts., and known as No. 83 Reade-st.

FULTON, GOLD, AND ANN STREETS.—The valuable property situate on the north-westerly corner of Fulton and Gold sts., extending to Ann-st., known as No. 81 Fulton-st., and Nos. 35, 37, and 39 Gold-st.

DEY-STREET.—The first-class marble front store, situate on the south side of Dey-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 9.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—2 lots, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on north side of 61st-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—4 lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 92d-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The plot of land bounded by the old line of Broadway, north line of 92d-st., west line of 10th-av. and Jauncey-lane.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 60TH-ST., AND NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 10TH-AV. AND 66TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots, situate on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 66th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—One lot, north side of 66th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—One lot, situate on the south-east corner of 11th-av. and 60th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 58TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The five three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the southerly side of 58th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., and known as Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 East 58th-st. The houses are about 42 feet deep, have basements and sub-cellar, and contain modern improvements. Lots each 20x100.5 feet.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—SALE PEREMPTORY.—The splendid country residence of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, will be sold at public auction by JAMES A. FLEURY, (late of the firm of Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury,) auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

This fine property, containing about eight acres, is most beautifully situated on high ground, and has commanding, extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country in every direction. The mansion is large, with Mansard roof and other modern improvements. There is also attached a conservatory and a large number of out-buildings; also a fine orchard and garden.

This is one of the finest places in the town; surrounded by churches, academies and schools equal to any in the State, and accessible to the City by three lines of steam railroad, running some fifty trains a day; distant from the ferries about thirty minutes, and by horse railroad every fifteen minutes.

Terms liberal. Particulars on the day of sale.
JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, 10 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADway, (opposite the Bowling-green,) running through to Greenwich-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet from Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-st.; the building is three-story and basement brick, with granite front, about 40x80; now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON 9TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property in the Twentieth Ward, belonging to the estate of Varion Vion, deceased, viz.:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 461, north-west corner 35th-st., 24.9x80, consisting of stone dwelling-house, with frame dwelling in rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 463, adjoining, frame house, 35 feet deep.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Lot in rear of above, 20x30.

For further particulars, apply to the executor, WM. H. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XVTH WARD, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ANDREW J. SMITH, ESQ., REFEREE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET, No. 176.—The very valuable lot of land with the three-story brick building thereon, and known as No. 176 Thompson-st.; size of lot, 25x100.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 208 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 28, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AND 77TH, 78TH AND 98TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Three lots, situate on the south-east corner of 11th-av. and 78th-st.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—One lot, situate on the north side of 77th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 78th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Three lots, situate on the south-west corner of 10th-av. and 98th-st.

NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER OF DELANCEY AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

DELANCEY-STREET.—The three lots of land, with the three-story and cellar brick building thereon, situate on the north-east corner of Delancey and Chrystie sts., and known as Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey-st. Lots together 75x100 feet. The premises are now rented to a first-class tenant for $6,000 per annum, on a lease expiring May 1, 1874.

INSURANCE.

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, Feb. 16, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS having received information that the Supreme Court of the State, at General Term, held at Oswego, had decided that the death of the insured vests the title of real estate in the heirs at law, causing thereby such change of title, as to render policies of insurance void as to such heirs, did, thereupon, at a meeting held this day, on the report of a committee specially appointed to consider the subject, adopt such amendments to the form of policy, as to prevent the voiding thereof, from such cause, and the said Board having also adopted unanimously a resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board, its members ought not to take advantage of such legal right to avoid the payment of claims made upon them; and the members of this Board hereby, for their respective Companies, declare that they will not claim that such change of title relieves them from responsibility for any just demand, even if a stipulation to this effect be not indorsed upon the policy."

Now, therefore, the undersigned Insurance Companies, including those represented at the said meeting, hereby declare that any change of title or possession by succession in consequence of the death of the insured, shall not make void any policy issued by them respectively.

Howard Ins Co. of N. Y.,	Henry A. Oakley, V. Prest.
Continental Ins. Co., N. Y.,	Geo. T. Hope, President.
City Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.,	R. A. Reading, President.
Home Ins. Co., N. Y.,	Chas. J. Martin, President.
W'msb'g City Fire Ins. Co.,	Edmund Driggs, Prest.
International Ins. Co.,	Wm. J. Hughes, Sec'y.
Niagara Ins. Co.,	P. Notman, Vice-Prest.
Security Ins. Co.,	A. F. Hastings, President.
Phenix Ins. Co.,	Stephen Crowell, Prest.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.,	John Ed. Kahl, Vice-Prest.
N. American Fire Ins. Co.,	R. W. Bleecker, Prest.
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.,	Carlisle Norwood, Prest.
Lenox Fire Ins. Co.,	Geo. A. Jarvis, President.
Broadway Ins. Co.,	H. M. Forrester, Prest.
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.,	B. S. Walcott, President.
Fulton Fire Ins. Co.,	James M. Rankin, Sec'y.
Ætna Ins. Co. of N. Y.,	F. A. Conkling, President.
Long Island Ins. Co.,	Wm. W. Henshaw, Sec'y.
Manhattan Ins. Co.,	W. P. Palmer, President.
American Fire Ins. Co.,	Thos. L. Thornell, Sec'y.
Citizens' Ins. Co.,	E. A. Walton, Secretary.
Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.,	M. F. Hodges, President.
Washington Ins. Co.,	G. C. Satterlee, President.
Yonkers & N. Y. F. Ins. Co.,	Rich. L. Franklin, Prest.
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.,	John D. Cocks, President.
Guardian Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. C. Thompson, Prest.
Firemen's Ins. Co.,	J. V. Harriott, President.
Resolute Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. M. Randell, Sec'y.
American Ex. Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. Raynor, Secretary.
Standard Fire Ins. Co.,	W. M. St. John, Sec'y.
Empire City Fire Ins. Co.,	Lindley Murray, President.
Im'ters & Traders Ins. Co.,	Joseph Brokaw, President.
New-Y. Fire Ins. Co.,	D. Underhill, President.
Pacific Fire Ins. Co.,	T. F. Jeremiah, Secretary.
Knickerbocker Fire Ins. C.,	Geo. Hodgsdon, Prest.
Fireman's Trust Ins. Co.,	Dwight Johnson, Prest.
N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co.,	John Miller, Secretary.
Mech's & Traders F. I. Co.,	Jas. R. Lott, President.
Market Fire Ins. Co.,	Asher Taylor, President.
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.,	John H. Baker, Prest.
Clinton Fire Ins. Co.,	J. B. Ames, President.
Commerce Fire Ins. Co.,	Benj. Babcock, President.
Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.,	Jas. Gilmore, Secretary.
Hope Fire Ins. Co.,	Jacob Reese, President.
Star Fire Ins. Co.,	N. C. Miller, President.
Astor Fire Ins. Co.,	Jas. Verreance, Secretary.
Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.,	John R. Smith, Secretary.
Relief Fire Ins. Co.,	J. H. Pinkney, President.
Columbia Insurance Co.,	Alfred Douglas, President.
Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. A. Anderson, Prest.
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.,	W. B. Wadsworth, Sec'y.
Irving Fire Insurance Co.,	Martin L. Crowell, Prest.
Park Fire Insurance Co.,	Wm. Jaffray, President.
Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. A. Seaver, President.
Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,	J. Van Norden, President.
Montauk Fire Ins. Co.,	Wm. Ellsworth, President.
St. Nicholas Ins. Co.,	Jno. J. Searing, Secretary.
Commercial Fire Ins. Co.,	M. V. B. Fowler, President.
Greenwich Insurance Co.,	S. C. Harriott, President.
Republic Fire Ins. Co.,	D. F. Curry, Secretary.
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	J. L. Douglass, Secretary.
Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.,	A. Wiley, Jr., Secretary.
Metropolitan Ins. Co.,	R. M. C. Graham, Prest.
Corn Exchange Ins. Co.,	E. J. Lowber, President.
National Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.	Henry T. Drowne, Prest.
Eagle Fire Company,	A. J. Clinton, Secretary.
Bowery Insurance Co.,	W. J. Cortelyou, Asst. Sec.
Tradesmen Insurance Co.,	D. B. Keeler, President.
N. Amsterdam F. Ins. Co.,	D. S. Manners, President.
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.,	H. Giroux, President.
Nassau Fire Ins. Co.,	Thos. B. Jones, President.
Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.,	N. C. Ely, President.
Brooklyn Insurance Co.,	E. R. Fellows, President.
People's Fire Ins. Co.,	Matthias Clark, President.
Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.,	O. A. Drake, President.
The Union Mutual Ins. Co.,	J. de Tappan, Vice-Prest.
Lamar Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.,	J. B. St. John, President.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.,	Geo. B. Rhoads, Asst. Sec.
Manf. & Bld. Fire Ins. Co.,	J. Jay Nostell, Secretary.
Royal Insurance Co.,	J. R. McDonald, Agent.
Liverpool & London Ins. Co.,	Alfred Pell, Resident Sec.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,	S. P. Blagden, Asst. Man.
Imperial Fire Ins. Co.,	E. W. Crowell, Res. Man.
Queen Insurance Co.,	Wm. H. Ross, Manager.

Bigelow & Colt, Agents, No. 150 Broadway.
Satterlee, Bostwick & Marten, Agents, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.
C. W. Standart & Co., Agents, No. 130 Broadway.
Steel, Bowers & Boughton, General Agents Fireman's Fund and Union Insurance Co.'s, of California.
James A. Alexander, Agent, No. 63 Wall-st.
Chas. M. Peck, Agent, No. 62 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River:
11,141 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,250 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
750 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Cambria*.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, and auction sales at Exchange Sales-room; also, sales of furniture at residences.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

JAMES MONROE—PLEASE CALL ON Martin Hollerer, No. 130 Ludlow-st., New-York, before 15th inst.

BELLA—FORTY-NINE, TWENTY-SIX, ONE hundred and fifty-one.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A VERY GOOD liquor-store, with a large hall; best location in Greenpoint. Inquire of H. GUNTHER, No. 14 Centre-st.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW HOTEL.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. The great hotel centre will open March 13. Popular prices. Board and room, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., in behalf of Kenyon Hall, the memorial to our first Missionary Bishop. Bishop POTTER will preside, and addresses will be made by the Bishop of Wisconsin, Rev. Drs. MUHLENBERG, TYNG, HAIGHT, and RYLANCE and WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq. The meeting will be opened at 7½ o'clock punctually.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½. Evening subject—*Saying and Doing*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st.—Rev. WM. R. CLARK, Pastor. SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE,—FIFTH UNIVERsalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 4th-av., SUNDAY, March 12. Subject—*Is Christianity a Delusion?* Services, 10½ A. M. All seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also every evening the following week at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. RICHMOND FISK, D. D., WILL preach at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL.—SUNDAY services—Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., 10½ A. M.; St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., 7½ P. M. (in the Lenten Chapel;) Sunday-school, 51st-st., 2½ P. M., (Ward School.) Seats free.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON.—Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR and others will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. F. G. CLARK, D. D., OF GREENwich, Conn., will preach in Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SABBATH next at 10½ and 3½. All are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 273 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*Does God Purpose Sin?* All cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., SEATS free, Rev. JESSE W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Holy communion in the morning. Lecture in the evening, one of the course on "Heroes of the Church." Subject—Cyprian. Strangers invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine services with reference to the tenth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be held SUNDAY, the 12th inst. The Pastor will preach the historical sermon at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath-school union services at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. STRYKER, the former Pastor of this church, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All who have formerly been connected with this church are cordially invited to be present.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY EVENING in Seventeenth-street (near 6th-av.) Baptist Church, Rev. R. CAMERON, Pastor. In the MORNING, in East Brooklyn Wesley M. E. Church, (corner Tompkins and Willoughby avs.) Rev. J. W. BARNHART, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights as Guaranteed in Roman Catholic Countries.*

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. MORNING subject—*Our Words*. Mr. MITCHELL will also lecture on THURSDAY, 16th March, at 8 o'clock, same place. Subject—*An Hour's Trip into the Invisible World*. Admission free. Collection after lecture.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Addresses by Sunday-school workers, and annual election.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—On SUNDAY, 12th inst., being the second Sunday in the month, this Church will be open for Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach in the MORNING.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, JOHN S. HAUGH. Sunday-schools at 9 and 2 o'clock. Communion at 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Revival services, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR FOR SEAMEN.—Rev. Dr. HENRY UTER will preach in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This church lies at the foot of Pike-st., East River, two blocks above Catharine-st., and is the only floating church in the country.

THREE SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED in the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, on the following subjects: March 12—*The Papacy and the Infidel Antichrist*. March 19—*The First Fruits and the Harvest*. March 26—*The Millennial Kingdom*.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. WM. P. ESTES, of Brooklyn. Preaching SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, in the lecture-room, by Rev. Mr. DENNY, the Indian missionary. To all the services of the Church the public are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Service SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. Eighth sermon on the Commandments at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. JOHN M. MACAULEY.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. W. N. McVICKAR will speak to the people next SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY, in the chapel of the Institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.
W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Assurance Defeat*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week. The revival work still goes forward.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. In the EVENING, at 7½, first of course of sermons on Scripture characters, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET. Subject—*Abraham*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. E. L. JANES will preach SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, at 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Visitors from 1½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will, D. V., preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL GIVE A lecture on *Courtship and Marriage*, in Trinity Chapel, 125-st. and 4th-av., Harlem, SUNDAY EVENING. Young people specially invited. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

THE PASTOR OF MOUNT ZION, Bishop SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Connection and Harmony of the Visions of Daniel*. All friends of pure truth invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. HENRY C. POTTER, of Grace Church, in the EVENING.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG IN ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. This service will be followed by a short address to young men by Rev. R. S. MacARTHUR. Seats free to all.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*Spiritual Atmospheres*. Evening—*Lucifer*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—General reception of members and lady friends MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock. Music, paintings, and exhibition in gymnasium.

THE BIBLE AND SKEPTICISM—AT the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12.—Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *The Unity of the Bible*, with some account of the Canon. Service at 7½. Seats free.

ALL ARE INVITED TO THE SUNday-school and children's meeting at the Laight-st. Baptist Mission, corner Varick-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will speak. Good singing and other interesting exercises.

REV. DR. OSGOOD'S SECOND SERmon to young persons. Subject—*Every one has a Mission*. St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, March 12. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH - STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. N. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton-st., will preach on SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

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Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Abyssinia, Wed., Mar. 29
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Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16 | Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22 | Calabria, Thursday, April 6

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First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
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"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Britannia......Sat., Mar. 11 | Caledonia......Sat., April 1
Europa.........Sat., Mar. 18 | Australia......Sat., April 8
India..........Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia.........Sat., April 15
and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
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First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
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CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Mar. 11, 2 A. M.
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CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

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For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TO LONDON.
The A1 first-class iron steam-ship SAIDA, Capt. MASTERS, will have quick dispatch for above port. Has superior accommodations for first-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
March 21, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer Sacramento, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San José Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.
Steamer RISING STAR will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Mar. 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE............March 30
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, April 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
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DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

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OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

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DRY-GOODS BANK, New-York, March 1, 1871.
This Bank will commence business on the 15th inst. It solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers and Dealers throughout the Country. Collections will be made on favorable terms.
WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

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No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 28 Bonds, numbered as follows: 507, 386, 149, 80, 77, 585, 546, 222, 232, 420, 505, 404, 482, 27, 84, 302, 586, 565, 231, 313, 414, 150, 478, 471, 398, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, WARREN RAILROAD Seven per Cent. Bonds. This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an unquestionable security.
Also, CITY OF LOUISVILLE Seven per Cent. Bonds, and EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $5,670,343 83.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, March 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1871, on the Arkansas State Aid seven per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 1, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER.
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY,
CORNER 19TH-ST.,
Have just MARKED DOWN large lines, desirable patterns of
(PER YARD.
English Body Brussels, to $1 75 & $2
Do. Tapestry do., $1 12 1-2 to $1 25
AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE A CHOICE SELECTION.

CANTRELL,
(LATE OF BROADWAY,)
BOOTS and SHOES
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman, as first-class family cook; understands boning, larding, and all kinds of game, soups, pastries, jellies, and creams; an excellent baker; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; excellent references. Call or address, Saturday and Monday, No. 509 West 29th-st., first-floor, corner 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the work of a few private families, to go out by the day; can alter and repair carpeting as good as new; or would do house-cleaning. Address Mrs. DUNN, No. 351 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, games; all kinds of desserts; good references. Apply No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 259 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or ladies' maid by a young girl with good references. Inquire at No. 152 East 22d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable English woman; good recommendations; City or country. Call for two days at No. 124 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; will make herself generally useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HOLLANDISH woman to do general house-work. Apply at No. 137 Ludlow-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 353 3d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, sober, honest and intelligent, a situation as coachman or porter, watchman or janitor; would take care of an invalid gentleman, or would do anything where he would be usefully employed. Any gentleman in need of the services of a useful man, with seven years' City reference from last employer, will address until engaged, J. H. D., No. 229 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st. Wages, $25 a month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, green-houses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best City references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st. Wages, $25 a month.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single man; Protestant; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruit and vegetables; best reference. Call, or address ENGLISH, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman. Address M. W., No. 258 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly well, and is willing to go in the country; best of City and country references can be given. Call or address No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man without family; German; understands his business in all its branches. Address F. J., No. 276 Mulberry-st., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 12 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

COOK WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; MUST wash, iron, and do plain cooking. If well recommended, apply for three days at No. 21 West 18th-st.; other servants, white.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE coal office. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Post-office Box No. 5,510.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST, familiar with conveyancing, in a law office in Brooklyn. Address M. M. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, Jr.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.
C. FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of M. TRAVIS & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from this date.
MABBETT TRAVIS.
JONATHAN J. TERRY.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A front room, furnished, with board; fine location; all modern improvements, and terms reasonable; but few boarders.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET, with or without board, back parlor and front hall bedroom, newly furnished.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman; first-class house and location; price $3 per week, No. 216 East 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE — HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for twelve boys; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a position to teach; no objection to teaching in an orphan asylum, or a position as copyist, amanuensis, companion, or any position not menial; no objection to the country; best of references given and required. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach in three of the modern languages and to give instruction in music, would like a remunerative position as governess, or as traveling companion in Europe; could supply the place of a courier. Address JANE SAYER, Box No. 821 New-York Post-office, giving name and residence.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew J. White in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1871.
mh4-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore P. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius A. Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOUGLASS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1871.
f25-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 2d day of February, A. D. 1871, WILLIAM G. ZINN, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr., JOHN H. BRADLEY, THOMAS DARLING and JOHN H. ALDRICH, composing the firm of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me, as trustee, for the benefit of all the creditors of Zinn, Aldrich & Co., as a firm, and of the said members individually, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1871. JOHN H. WYMAN, Trustee,
f28-law3wSa* No. 168 Church-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS OTTINGER and SIMON LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Morris Ottinger and Simon Levy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871. CHARLES C. CLARK,
m11-law3wSa* 73 Gold-st., New-York, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, through A. Johnson, auctioneer, at the Sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st., City of New-York, on the 21st day of March inst., at 11 A. M., French clocks and shades, with vases, bronze, alabaster, gilt and other clocks, regulators, silver-plated ware, jewelry, show-cases, and other similar articles, belonging to estate of bankrupt. GEORGE C. STREET, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, HIBBERT against HIBBERT, all persons claiming, as descendants of THIRZA HADFIELD or WILLIAMS, formerly THIRZA STAFFORD, late of New-Mills, in the County of Derby, in England, (but who left that County about the year 1820,) to be interested in the estate of JOSEPH STAFFORD, late of New-Mills aforesaid, cotton band manufacturer, deceased, are, on or before the 21st day of June, 1871, to come in and prove their claims, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at No. 11 New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1871, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 22d day of February, 1871. JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN,
mh10-law6wS Chief Clerk.
CHESTER & URQUHART, Staple Inn, Agents for William Warburton, Manchester, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS SATURDAY, A MATINEE
At 1½ P. M.
Robertson's fine military drama,
OURS.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, GILBERT, FISHER, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LEONARD, PECK, QUIGLEY; Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, ROWE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Williamson, Lanagan, Peck; Mesdames Barry, Germon, Mestayer, McCormack.
MONDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY—JOHN BULL.
WEDNESDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.
Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11,
MATINEE AT 1½.
Robertson's beautiful Drama,
OURS,
with its GREAT CAST,
EFFECTIVE SCENES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS, and
FINE MILITARY BAND.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14, at 1 o'clock.
Anna Elise, Seebach's last and greatest triumph. Seebach, Veneta, and entire Company in the Cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..............................J. K. HAYS
Acting Manager.....................JOHN H. SELWYN
Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.
Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured today, at Steinway Hall; Pullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

POPULAR LECTURES.
Second lecture of the course, by
Rev. Dr. DEEMS,
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
(Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,)
TUESDAY, March 14.
Subject—*Proverbs; Not Solomon's.*
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

MISS GLYN'S
THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH
HAMLET,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.
Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS MARIE KREBS'
NINTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
SATURDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by
Mrs. KREBS-MICHALESI, the celebrated Contralto; Signor A. RANDOLFI, the eminent Baritone, and Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Single tickets, $1 50; Family tickets, $2. To be had at the usual places.

U. C. HILL—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 16, 1871. Miss C. L. KELLOGG, the Eminent American Prima Donna; Miss Pauline Ninninger and Mr. Leoni, Vocalists. Messrs. S. B. Mills, Hess, E. Bergner, C. Bergmann, A. Liesegang and A. Hoch, Instrumentalists. Grand orchestra, including the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. Tickets for sale and seats secured by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, No. 803 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 838 Broadway; Ballman, No. 114 Broadway, where circulars containing the particulars of the concert can be had.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE
THIS (Saturday) EVENING from 7 to 11 P. M. Cards at the rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (186 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
n12-law6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX.
n19-law6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.
n26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-law6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 110 West 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mS*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
in Shakespeare's superb comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
Mr. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Dixon & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.
In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Last week but one of SARATOGA! Thirteenth week and LAST BUT ONE of the brilliant local comedy SARATOGA, with all its ORIGINAL CAST; superb original scenery; original effects.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1, in aid of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
Seventeenth and last Matinee but one, NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½.
SHORTLY—Boucicault's last and most brilliant London sensation, JEZEBEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK. THE MAJILTONS, THE SIEGRISTS, THE SKATERS, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, and all the GRAND FEATURES appear. On MONDAY NEXT, reappearance of PAULINE MARKHAM as STALACTA, and first appearance of the BURNELL FAMILY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11.
LAST EDDY MATINEE
TODAY, AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. E. EDDY.
E. EDDY IN TWO PIECES.
Historical drama of the
DEAD HEART.
And comedietta of HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY, March 13, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TODAY AT 1½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH of GEORGE DONALDS,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK
SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE.
CORDE-ELASTIQUE EXERCISES.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS.
THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM.
EQUESTRIAN SCENE, BILLY BUTTON.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY,
3d-av. and 6th-st.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 11,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
Third popular concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, March 11, at 8 P. M.
MISS T. SASAE,
MRS. MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS A. SANGER,
MRS. DR. AYRES,
MISS HILL,
CLARK,
REMMERTZ.
J. P. MORGAN, Conductor.
GRAND CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES.
Tickets, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
FOURTH CONCERT—THIRTEENTH SEASON, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1871.
SIXTY-SEVENTH CONCERT—TICKETS, $1 50.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, SOPRANO.
A CHORUS OF MEN'S VOICES,
comprising forty vocalists of New-York and Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Mosenthal.
THE GRAND PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
NO. 67, PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY,
from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist, of Montreal, Canada, will play, and a quintet of men's voices will sing at the above concert today.
Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

SEEBACH'S LAST NIGHT—STADT Theatre—To-night, benefit of Mme. Mathilde Veneta. Romeo and Juliet. Seebach, Juliet; Veneta, Romeo. Tuesday afternoon, March 14, at 1 o'clock, at Wallack's Theatre, farewell matinee. Anna Elise, Seebach's last and greatest triumph.

SECOND MATINEE CONCERT AT Lyric Hall, at 2 P. M. TODAY, under the auspices of the American Conservatory of Music, assisted by the wonderful HESS CHILDREN and other talent. Admission, 50c.; children, half price.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY,
On LOUIS XV.—Cause of the French Revolution.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY,
LORD BACON.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
FRIDAY, March 17, *Cardinal de Richelieu.*
FRIDAY, March 24, *Galileo.*
FRIDAY, March 31, *Oliver Cromwell.*
FRIDAY, April 7, *Daniel Webster.*
At 8 P. M.
Course tickets $2, single tickets $1.
For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Full membership ticket of the Y. M. C. A. will admit gentleman and lady free.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINE.
The New-Jersey Railroad have completed their passenger depot at the foot of Desbrosses-st., and will open it for business on MONDAY, March 13, 1871.
The ferry will be run in connection with trains. Way tickets and checks, and also through tickets and checks to the South and West can there be procured.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Passenger Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST
TO THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
AIR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.
Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passenger trains at the rate of 22 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 65 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run, each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.
Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.
Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.
A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.
Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.
Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.
For further information apply to
J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN
TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The steamer VANDERBILT will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) and every alternate day thereafter, until further notice. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and west. Freight received daily.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The boats of the People's line for Albany resume their trips on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

Senator knows as much about it as I do, and I think a little more.

Mr. SUMNER—And I know nothing. Nothing. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. HOWE proceeded to review in detail the alleged personal disagreements between Mr. SUMNER and others, which had rendered a selection of a new Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations necessary. He denied the correctness of Mr. SUMNER's assertion that the San Domingo scheme was at the bottom of the whole matter, and maintained that the Senate's action had no significance further than he had stated.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said the simple question was whether Senators might vote for Chairmen of Committees without having their motives impugned. Can they not vote for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations without having improper motives ascribed to them?

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought the true reason for this action had not yet been given. The Senator from Wisconsin denied that the San Domingo matter has anything to do with it, but every body knew the fact, and it was useless to deny it, that this affair has grown out of the San Domingo matter. We all know that if this San Domingo annexation scheme had never come up, there never would have been any effort to change the composition of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He had always thought the San Domingo matter a very small affair, and regretted that it had ever been brought in to destroy the harmony of the Republican Party. He feared that it would be to that party what Lecompton was to the Democracy. He believed nineteen-twentieths of the men who voted the Republican ticket in 1868, were opposed to it. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Massachusetts, of any party, who would not indignantly condemn this outrage in striking down an eminent statesman of twenty-five years' standing, on a question as to whether he replied to an inquiry put to him by the Secretary of State. Great God! was such a farce ever before played before the American people?

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, regretted having had anything to do with this matter, and wished the appointment of the Committees had been vested in the Vice-President. He denied that any Senator had been struck down. All that had been done was to change the chairman of a committee, so as to bring an important committee into harmonious relations with the Executive. There was nothing in this to rank the nation or to break up the Republican Party.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he did not expect that anything he could say would change the result, as that was a foregone conclusion. He did not believe the change had been made merely because the time had arrived for reforming the Committees. Making the chairmanship of a committee be changed every time the Chairman happens to be personally distasteful to the Executive or to a member of his Cabinet? This was not in accordance with the independence of the legislative branch of the Government. The speech of the Senator from Massachusetts claims from which the seat of secrecy was removed, was accepted by the whole country as the text upon which those claims were to be settled, and now, when the High Commission is here, we were to say to those gentlemen, "We have deposed this gentleman from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations." [Laughter.]

At 4 P. M., Mr. TIPTON moved to adjourn.

Not agreed to—yeas 26, nays 28.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, then addressed the Senate. He said he knew sometime ago the intention to array the President against the Senator who led off against the San Domingo indignity. When the Senator from Connecticut (FERRY) had made a motion to investigate the appointment of DAVID HAMM, it was charged that he was attacking the Administration.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, then said he had taken down in yesterday's proceedings in the Republican caucus, the words which fell from the lips of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) as to the reason for this change. The words were "that the majority of the Senate were in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations were opposed to it, and that was the reason for making the change."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, asked if Mr. TIPTON did not feel some compunctions of conscience in divulging the secrets of a party caucus.

Mr. TIPTON said he might have, had he not seen the same statement in the columns of the morning papers, with the yeas and nays, and his friend's (SHERMAN's) name among them.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked perhaps his friend TIPTON had revealed the proceedings.

Mr. TIPTON replied that the Senator did not ask that question in good faith; that the Senator had too much respect for (Mr. TIPTON's) integrity and honor to intimate that he would do anything of that kind.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, then repeated what he did say in caucus. It was substantially that there was one parliamentary reason why, in his judgment, the right to alter the Committee on Foreign Relations should be exercised, and that was that he understood a majority of the Senate to be in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and a majority of the Committee to be opposed to it. It was in accordance with parliamentary usage to remove the Chairman of a Committee. But that was not in itself the reason for removing the head of the Committee, because the adverse majority might very well be corrected by removing any other member of the Committee; and if that had been the only difficulty with the Committee on Foreign Relations, it might be waived hereafter as it had been heretofore.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he did not see that there was any material difference in this statement from what he had said. He did not acknowledge that a majority of the Senate was in favor of San Domingo annexation. The vote stood 28 to 28, as stated in the newspapers, and that he knew to be true. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, rose to a question of order, and said that although it might be lawful for the Senator to betray private confidence, he submitted that it was clearly out of order for him to divulge the proceedings of the Executive Session.

The Chair (Mr. POMEROY) said the Senator was certainly out of order.

Mr. TIPTON then said, he would say that the Senator from Nebraska (meaning himself) had seen no reason to question the correctness of this statement made in the papers. He concluded his remarks with the assertion that he protested against this movement, in behalf of his constituency and of the Republicans of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that sixteen years ago he came into the Senate. It was a personal body, and its officers were seldom changed. Not more than three or four different CLERKS had sat at that desk since the first meeting of the Senate. In all the time he had been here until now a Chairman of a Committee had never been changed by his political friends, except at his own request. This was the first time it had been done. It was a removal, and nothing else could be made of it. Has it come to this that the composition of the Committees of this body is to be determined by the personal relations of a Senator with any one under heaven. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) had differed with the Senator from Massachusetts at times, and was sorry to say sometimes bitterly, but he had and always would, insist upon justice being done to that Senator. He stood by the Senator when he was struck down by the advocates of slavery, and he stood by him to-day, when the blows came from those who have been put into power as much through the instrumentality of the Senator from Massachusetts as any other men living. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SHERMAN regretted that this discussion had taken place on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, was entirely opposed to the change.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, regretted that this matter had been brought into the Senate, when it should have been settled privately. He deemed as untrue the statement that San Domingo had anything to do with it. The question was never whether the Republicans of this body intended to shade by the action of a convention of their own party, into which they had entered.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he was an independent man, and he was not to be bound by a party caucus when its action was not right.

The motion of Mr. WILSON to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow was then rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Corbett, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Kelly, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Akins, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Kelly, Stevenson, Thurman, Vickers—9.

ABSENT ON NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cragin, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hill, Kellogg, Logan, Pratt, Rice, Spalsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom—23.

During the debate on the pension difficulty, the report of the Committee on Kuklux outrages was received and ordered to be printed.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate, at 7 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution increasing the number of members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to nine, and including within its jurisdiction all the public buildings being constructed by the Government. Adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. Referred.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, introduced a joint resolution construing the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty from the Dominion of Canada. Passed.

Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, introduced bills to abolish the franking privilege and to repeal the income tax. Referred.

Mr. MORSE, of Louisiana, introduced bills to prescribe an oath of office; for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States in Louisiana; for the removal of political disabilities, and for the re-establishment of the Monroe land district of Louisiana. Referred.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. MONEY offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five on the subject of the construction and maintenance of a complete and effective system of levees on the Mississippi River, with authority to sit during the recess.

Mr. DAWES objected to the last clause of the resolution, when the resolution was modified so as to provide that there should be no expense incurred to the Government, and adopted.

RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, introduced bills to authorize and regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers, and to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers by steam-ships. Referred.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a Deficiency bill, appropriating $141,855, and proceeded to explain how it became necessary.

The first item, to pay additional clerks in the Pension office, was necessitated by the bill granting pensions to the widows of officers. The next item was for a deficiency of $5,000 in the contingent fund of the House, which arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of $10,000, made about ten days ago, an additional sum of $10,000 had been put out under the resolutions of the House to contestants for seats, making the gross sum of $114,374 paid to persons whom the House had decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of $8,000 for the Schedule case was the difference in belief and payment money on the amounts stipulated in the treaty. Another item was for the salary of an office created about two months ago, and not provided for in the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. TAFFE, of Nebraska, offered an amendment adding an item of $25,000 for the post-office building in Omaha, Neb. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

THE SALT AND COAL DUTIES.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duties on salt, and moved that all debate thereon, under the five-minute rule, cease in forty-five minutes.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, moved to adjourn. Negatived—ayes 86, noes 87.

After debate, the motion to limit discussion to forty-five minutes was agreed to by a vote of 98 to 83.

The motion to go into Committee was then agreed to—yeas 105, nays 74—and the House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, offered an amendment reducing the duty on salt to 10 cents per 100 pounds, in bulk, and to 16 cents per 100 pounds, in sacks or bags. He said that his opposition to the bill was based upon his unwillingness to go into the question of the tariff in this matter.

Mr. COX, of New-York, submitted some statistics in reference to the anthracite trade. He referred to the business of one colliery in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, which was organized in 1855, which increased its stock to $60,000 in 1870, which in 1861 paid fifteen per cent. profit and reserved a large surplus, which in 1862 paid eighty-five per cent. and reserved a larger surplus, which then watered its stock eight and one-third times, raising it to five hundred thousand dollars and paid twenty-four per cent. on that increased capital, not one dollar in cash having been added to the capital, and had last year paid twelve per cent. on that five hundred thousand dollars, reserving a much larger sum from its earnings than it had divided.

Mr. PURELL, of New-York, opposed the repeal of the duties on salt. He said that he represented a district which was largely interested in the manufacture of salt, though he himself had no personal interest in it. He had listened to the debate for the purpose of discovering, if possible, any good valid reason for the attempt to strike down one of the industrial interests of the country by putting salt on the free list. If the cost of salt had been largely increased under the present rate of duty there might be much force in the proposition, but the truth was that salt was today cheaper than it was in 1860, when the duty on salt was merely nominal, or just nothing at all. He, therefore, objected to the singling out of that interest and making it the subject of legislation.

Mr. RANDALL, of New-York, offered an amendment to put tea and coffee on the free list.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, supported the bill, and referred to the argument of Mr. BLAIR, that coal must take salt by the hand, and salt must take something else by the hand, and all interests unite their forces. He (Mr. GARFIELD) would not strike such a blow to the whole Tariff bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, in reply to the argument that the House should act on the Tariff bill as a whole, said that his experience had taught him that if they were to reform the tariff at all, they must do it item by item. They could never do it otherwise, because the "ring" against them would be too powerful.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, argued against the repeal of duties on coal, and did not know what the West proposed to gain by it, but he knew what New-England proposed to gain. The Nova Scotia coal was mined by New-England capital, and this simply meant to strike down Pennsylvania interest and Pennsylvania capital, and to build up New-England capital and New-England interests.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to amend by putting lumber, timber, and wood of all kinds on the free list.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, of New-York, argued in favor of the repeal of the duties on salt and coal.

After further discussion by Messrs. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, and HALE, the time for debate ended.

Mr. LEACH moved to amend the bill by raising the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to twelve cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, moved to make the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Agreed to—73 to 67.

Mr. RANDALL's amendment to repeal the duties on tea and coffee was agreed to by 80 to 50. This action on the part of the Committee was favored and supported by the opponents of the bill for the purpose of loading it down with amendments and thus defeating it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, moved to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from apples and peaches to seventy-five cents per gallon. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to put potatoes on the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, moved to put bunting on the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to put barley and malt on the free list. Rejected, 35 to 58.

Mr. KELLEY offered as an amendment the whole of the present Tariff law.

The reading of the amendment would have occupied several hours. After the Clerk had been reading for some minutes a motion was made that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Speaker appointed on the Committee of Elections Messrs. URSOM of Ohio, and HAZELTON of Wisconsin, instead of STEVENSON and FINKELNBURG, excused.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to grant certain articles of machinery to the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, offered a resolution requiring undistributed public documents of last Congress to be given to the members of the present. Agreed to.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities.

After arguments in its favor by Messrs. BECK and FARNSWORTH, the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

New-York Liberal Club—Hon. Horace Greeley on Protection.

The regular meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was unusually well attended, last evening, owing to the announcement that Hon. HORACE GREELEY would reply to the letter of JOHN STUART MILL, written in defense of free trade. Mr. GREELEY said that the first thing that would strike an unprejudiced mind was the want of a philosophical spirit in this last epistle from the eminent English scholar. It is filled, he said, with intellectual sarcasms. This is no new question. It has been discussed for over 150 years, and it is hardly just to charge such men as PITT, HAMILTON and CLAY with duplicity and fraud for supporting ideas opposed to free trade. Yet Mr. MILL has done this. The lecturer then made a complete review of the letter. He denied that the rate of wages in a country increased in proportion to the amount of unoccupied land, and cited the case of Canada as an example. The idea of protection was not to increase the wealth of a few, but, by reducing the number of persons employed in transporting articles of consumption, to increase the number of actual producers. He thought that the years 1816 and '20, had demonstrated to the country the ruinous effects of free trade, and he did not see how any one could have the hardihood to wish to repeat the experiment. After he had finished, Mr. CHAS. MORAN made a short reply, sustaining Mr. MILL, and charging Mr. GREELEY with finding faults in other people, in which he was himself pre-eminent. Mr. ALEX. DELMAR also spoke in the same strain, after which the meeting adjourned. Among the gentlemen present were Profs. W. C. Lyman, Peay; Messrs. M. Fagnani, Chas. Marshall, J. Wilson MacDonald, and J. D. Bell.,

Political Duties of Christian Young Men—Lecture by Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr.

Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT lectured last evening before the western branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-street, on the political duties of Christian young men.

The question, he said, was one of vital importance to Christian young men, who should make the power of their influence felt through the State, and as the prosperity of the county depends very much on the manner in which the elective franchise is exercised, they should arouse themselves to a full sense of the great privilege granted to them. Demagogism is rampant in our midst; it demoralizes society by appealing to the passions, inflaming the brutal passion of the mob and bribing the clergy. It succeeds because respectable people refrain from going to the polls, and the consequence of their criminal apathy is seen in the corruption of their public men. Christian men should impeach and condemn every law, custom or usage tending to debase mankind. They should not abandon the elective franchise, leaving the depraved in possession of so powerful a weapon. The ballot was the greatest political gift given by God to man, and how little was thought of it! The purity of the ballot-box should be preserved; it should be to them what Christ is to Christianity, an emblem of power. It was true, he said, that principles, not politics, should prevail, and he believed that in the midst of the darkness and gloom which surrounded them a light was breaking, that a better day was dawning, when truth and virtue should prevail. He asked them to do their duty as citizens and as Christian men, and not to remain apathetic in future, and not allow a class to rule the nation who were the lowest of the low. Unless they did their duty in this respect, they were not fit to live, fit to die, or fit for a hereafter.

Trial of Silvi Maillard for the Murder of George Wilson—Discharge of the Jury.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge TAPPAN and Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON, SILVI MAILLARD was placed on trial, yesterday morning, charged with the murder of GEO. WILSON on the evening of the 6th of January last, at the corner of Water and Grand streets, Williamsburg. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime are fresh in the public mind. Our limited space precludes our giving the testimony. The deceased and the prisoner, it will be remembered, had a quarrel on a ferry-boat plying between New-York, and had crossed the Grand-street ferry on the same boat, on their way back to Brooklyn, E. D. No words were exchanged until they reached the corner of Grand and Water streets, when the deceased, it is said, jostled against the prisoner, and he, supposing he was about to be robbed, drew his pistol and shot WILSON, who died shortly afterward. The defense was that the murder was committed in self-defense.

The jury, after being out five hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were therefore discharged from further consideration of the case. The prisoner was sent back to jail.

Railroad Mishap—Narrow Escape of a Passenger-Train.

As the propeller *Seth Foster*, laden with coal, and bound to Newark, was nearing the drawbridge on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, over Newark Bay, yesterday morning, she was struck by a heavy squall, which rendered her so unmanageable that she was swept against one of the columns that support the bridge and displaced it, and had a part of her own bow stove in. The shock to the bridge was so serious that employes of the railroad could not repair the damage in time for a due passenger train, which approached the other end of the bridge before the men recovered sufficiently from their agitation to conceive the danger. Fortunately, through the acute perception of the engineer, who fancied all was not right on seeing the crowd ahead, the train was stopped within a few feet of the disarranged switch, and thus was averted what, in all probability, would otherwise have proved a catastrophe. After a few hours' delay the train proceeded on its way, and by noon the bridge was again in complete working order.

Working Men's National Convention—Thirty-seven States and Territories Represented.

The representatives of the various labor organizations of the United States met yesterday afternoon at No. 737 Broadway. Thirty-seven delegates, from as many States and Territories, were present, as follows:

Maine, Thomas F. Gilmore; New-Hampshire, Matthew Duryea; Vermont, Peter R. Smith; Massachusetts, Wm. Albert; Rhode Island, Rodney Luke; Connecticut, R. I. Sherwood; New-York, Col. George W. Gibbons; New-Jersey, P. McGuire; Pennsylvania, M. Maloney; Delaware, Edward French; North Carolina, Frank McGee; South Carolina, Stephen Turner; Maryland, Michael Lennon; Virginia, R. Booth; Georgia, George W. Roach; Alabama, Thomas O'Brien; Mississippi, Thomas Bowen; Louisiana, J. H. Hapgood; Kentucky, J. Sullivan; Missouri, Thomas S. Geary; Illinois, Miles Jacobs; Wisconsin, E. P. Dunbar; Michigan, Wm. Strickland; Florida, Joel Pemberton; West Virginia, R. S. Lee; Arkansas, Sam. Curry; Iowa, Joseph Buffalo; Ohio, James B. Haley; Indiana, F. L. Clinton; Minnesota, Robt. Knight; Tennessee, James Van Wereikham; Kansas, Adolph Levy; Texas, James Barker; Nebraska, Patrick Cleary; Utah, J. F. Young; California, Wm. Scott.

Col. THOMAS GIBBONS, for New-York, was elected Chairman, and THOMAS BOWEN, of Mississippi, and JAMES B. HALEY, of Ohio, Secretaries.

The coal strike, the Crispins' late strike, and the "Heathen Chinee," were discussed at some length, but no action was taken in relation to either.

It was decided to reassemble two days after the meeting of the Republican National Convention.

After recommending to that body as candidates for President and Vice-President for 1872, Gen. GRANT and Col. GIBBONS, the Convention adjourned.

Relief for the French People.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 9:

Howard, Sanger & Co.	$200 00	Jos. Butcher, Richmond, Ohio	$5 00
Pittsfield, Mass.	100 00	First Presbyterian Church, Trumansburg, N. Y. additional	5 00
Citizens of Ironton, Ohio	88 75	Balance of collection through Rev. W. J. Beecher, Plymouth Church	4 56
$50 bill	50 00	Rev. Dr. J. D. L. Jandon	5 00
Miss C. Smith, Susquehanna Depot, Penn	22 40	Rev. Dr. Hall's Place Post-office	1 00
Cash received as C., of C., March 9	15 00	H. B.	5 00
Grateful Jim	10 00		
A Friend, Madison, N. J.	10 00		

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $102,447 67; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905. Grand total, $118,352 67.

Additional Entries for the Jerome Park and Saratoga Races.

In addition to the entries already published, the following have been received at the office of the American Jockey Club:

JEROME PARK—ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES, 1872.

24. Geo. Treat's ch. c. by Norfolk, out of Virginia, grand dam Cartuse, by Glencoe.
25. Geo. Treat's ch. f. by Shiloh, out of Belle Dale, by Owen Dale.

JEROME PARK—HUNTER STAKES, 1872.

28. Geo. Treat's ch. f. by Shiloh, out of Belle Dale, by Owen Dale.
29. C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.

SARATOGA—SEQUEL STAKES.

22. C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. c. Nathan Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.
23. C. C. & R. H. Parks' ch. c. Washington, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Cripple.

SARATOGA—FLASH STAKES.

21. C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.

Personal.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ignacio Manaisal, Mexican Minister, and Julio P. Minola, of the Chilian Legation, are at the Westminster Hotel. Deputy Attorney-General S. H. Hammond, of Albany; Hon. W. Hoge, of Tarryton, and B. F. Almy, of Providence, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Gen. John C. Fremont are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. S. Druillard, of Buffalo; Col. J. M. Lewis, President of the New-Orleans and Little Rock Railroad Company; Hon. R. M. Rice, of Arkansas; Hon. H. R. Begmer, of Baltimore, and Hon. John McManus, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. T. Asper, of Missouri; Col. S. C. Lyford, of the United States Army, and Col. J. H. Kinnard, of South Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. C. S. Buannell, of New-Haven; Hon. B. Buffum, of Providence; Hon. J. B. Burdett, of Boston, and Hon. J. H. Congdon, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. R. L. Robinson, of the United States Army; Hon. A. K. Parker, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Burdett, of Washington; Gen. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, and J. C. Lavery, of Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. Macauley, of the Steam-ship *China*, is at the New-York Hotel. Ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

One of the largest and most efficiently taught of the evening schools of the Children's Aid Society, in the Eleventh Ward School, which closed last night with appropriate exercises. Mr. DUPUY presided, and after delivering one of his excellent impromptu speeches, that go directly to the heart and awaken the keenest interest in his hearers, introduced Hon. Judge HOOPER C. VAN VORST, one of the Commissioners of Education. It would be difficult to find any one better qualified to address an audience of children than Judge VAN VORST. He possesses an immense fund of anecdote and illustration, which combined with great earnestness and kindliness of manner, make his speeches exceedingly interesting. The scholars engaged creditably in a variety of exercises which bespoke the painstaking efforts of their excellent teacher, MISS VAN VORST. The discipline of the school was much admired, Miss VAN VORST being able to control with the greatest ease the large number of boys by a simple movement of a finger. A bountiful supply of fruit, cake and other refreshments was furnished to the scholars, after which the ceremonies closed.

The united German vocal organizations of the up-town district will give a concert on a grand scale in aid of the wounded, and the widows and orphans of the German armies, at the National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth-street, to-morrow. The societies engaged in this charitable undertaking are the following: Arminosa, Cæcilia, Germania, Frier Maennerchor, Freundschafts Bund, Bloomingdale Eintracht, Lorely Bund, Union Maennerchor, Harlem Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Orphans, Philharmonia, Wiblind Maennerchor, Bloomingdale Liederkränz, Bloomingdale Double Quartet and Concordia.

Mr. JOHN S. PARSONS delivered the eighth lecture in the University Law course, in the chapel of the University, last evening, on "Public Ways—the Rule of the Romans as Contrasted with that of the English Common Law as to the Right of Adjoining Owners." The lecturer gave an interesting narrative of the formation of the public highways in different countries, the Suez Canal, the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c., and showed that while in Europe roads were created for the benefit of kings and armies, in America they were built in the interest of peace, industry, and commerce.

About thirty lady teachers, engaged in the primary schools of the City, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the school-room in West Twenty-eighth-street, the object being to agitate to obtain a reform of the grievances to which female teachers are, as alleged, laboring under, especially that of inadequacy of salary. Miss SIMS, the President of the meeting, spoke at considerable length on the subject. It was resolved to call at an early date a mass-meeting of the lady teachers who are willing to unite in a demand for an increase of salaries.

The Tenth Assembly District Grant Club met last night in their hall, No. 26 Avenue A, Mr. EUGENE MARTIN presiding. Mr. LALOR presented a communication detailing the proceedings of the Republican State Committee in regard to the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. Upon motion of Mr. OAKLEY, the action of the State Committee was unanimously indorsed. Subsequently Messrs. PATTERSON and DUNCAN addressed the meeting upon the condition and prospects of the Republican Party.

The bill now before the Legislature, increasing the powers of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, merely gives them the right to impose more severe punishment in cases of misdemeanor. For instance, ample assault is punished at the Court of General Sessions with imprisonment for one year and a fine of $250, while the Court of special Sessions cannot inflict over six months' imprisonment and a fine of $50.

The Germans of the Nineteenth Ward held a meeting yesterday at No. 795 First-avenue, in reference to the murder of ISRAEL SCHMIDT by a band of ruffians in his brother's lager-beer place, in First-avenue, on Sunday. A committee was appointed which is to make arrangements for a public funeral, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary to insure the punishment of the assassins.

The boy DUNCAN, who turned State's evidence against PERDUE, MEREDITH, and ALLEN, seamen of the ship *Robert Edwards*, who were tried, on Thursday, in the United States Court, by Judge WOODRUFF, was remanded to Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, by United States Marshal SHARPE. Efforts have been made by the friends of the boy to have him released on bail.

There will be a public meeting, in the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. MCJILTON. All are respectfully invited. A free German and English reading-room is open every night.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant Club held its third meeting last night, when seventy new members were admitted and the Executive Committee was appointed. JAS. FARR spoke in favor of the proposed basis of reorganization of the party as proposed by the Republican State Committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

An appeal has been issued by prominent clergymen of New-York to the Christian pastors of America, calling upon them to take up collections for the starving people of France. The document is signed by Rev. Drs. Bellows, Chapin, Adams, Thompson, Crosby, Foss and others.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, to-morrow evening. Addresses will also be made by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, pastor and other clergymen.

Yesterday, before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, five seamen belonging to the British ship *Rapsedi*, were charged with breaking open the cargo, and with mutiny on the high seas. The Commissioner discharged the prisoners, as he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

A general reception of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and their lady friends, will be given on Monday evening next, when there will be an exhibition in the Gymnasium, music and paintings.

The charge against MOSES W. HAWKES of obtaining $10,000 in bonds from M. SOULE by false pretenses, has been dismissed, and the accused released.

The funeral services of the late GEORGE CLARK, telegrapher, will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 395 Gold-street, Brooklyn.

Yesterday there were seven new cases of the small-pox reported in this City, principally from the eastern side of town. There were two deaths.

LONG ISLAND.

An inquest was held, yesterday morning, on the bodies of JOHN EISLER and JACOB MARKEL, aged twenty-five and thirty respectively, who were drowned at Willet's Point Thursday evening, and a verdict was rendered of accidental drowning.

A horse railroad will be built from the depot of the South-side Railroad, at Babylon, to the steam-boat landing in the village. It will be completed before the 1st of June, so as to accommodate the passengers and guests for Fire Island.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City has become bankrupt, after a lingering decline, and yesterday the contents of the building occupied by the organization were distrained for five months' rent, amounting to about $450, by virtue of a landlord's warrant. The Association was in its fourth year of existence. Two years ago it numbered 800 members, and during the year ending April, 1870, the receipts and expenditures were $2,750 90 and $2,726 05 respectively.

The brewery operated by Mr. VINCENTZ, in Elizabeth, was discovered on fire, early yesterday morning, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Departments, was almost completely destroyed, while the adjacent buildings were saved with much difficulty. Mr. VINCENTZ's loss on stock and fixtures is about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500 in the Citizen's Mutual Fire, Marine and Steam-boiler Companies of Newark. The loss on the buildings will probably approach $5,000, on which there is a full insurance. Dr. JOHN WASHINGTON is the owner.

Yesterday, as a Washington train was moving out of the depot at Jersey City, the cry of "stop thief" issued from one of the cars, and at the same time a man jumped off and fled along the track. He was quickly pursued by several citizens and a policeman, and finally captured, but neither the booty nor the name of the loser is known, as the latter went on in the train. The supposed pickpocket discharged several shots from a revolver at his pursuers, but without effect. It is said he was seen to throw away a pocket-book in his flight, but it was not found.

The remains of the man reported yesterday as having been found floating in the water near the bay bridge, at Elizabeth, have been identified as those of JOHN NICHOLS, a tailor, who was missing from his former home at Port Richmond, Staten Island, since last December.

The Board of Health of the City of Elizabeth have adopted a resolution requesting the Common Council to purchase a site and erect an hospital thereon, at a cost not to exceed $10,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieut.-Commander Walter Abbot is detached from torpedo duty and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander Chas. A. Pendleton from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Naval Observatory. The orders assigning Lieut. Wm. H. Beehler to the Relief are revoked, and he remains on duty at the Naval Observatory. First Assistant Engineer Thos. M. Dunbar has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾ @ ¾	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62, old	91¾	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91¾	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '67	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	89	89¾	89¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	109¾	110	110⅛
Erie Railroad shares	16¾	16¾	16¾
A. & G. W. R. R. shares	30	30	30

LIVERPOOL, March 10—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull with a downward tendency, and closed dull and easier. Middling Uplands were sold at 7¼d.@7¼d., and closed at 7¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7¼d.@7¼d., and closed at 7¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 768,000 bales, of which 471,000 bales are American. The imports of the week have been 125,000 bales, including 100,000 bales American; actual exports, 25,000 bales. Stock at sea, 512,000 bales, of which 250,000 bales are American. The advices from Manchester report the market for GOODS and YARNS steady. BREADSTUFFS—California White, 11s. 7d.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d.@11s. 2d.; Red Winter, 11s. 5d. FLOUR, 28s. CORN—New No. 2 mixed, 26s. 9d. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days were 51,000 quarters, all of which was American. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Common Rosin, 9d.@7s. ✠ cwt. Linseed-oil, £32 5s. ✠ ton. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ✠ cwt.

LONDON, March 10.—Calcutta LINSEED, 55s. 3d. CLOVER-SEED, 37s. 6d.@ cwt.; for American Red.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT—LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Arrived, steamer *England*, from New-York, Feb. 25, with 2,589 bales of Cotton; ship *Ironsides*, from New-Orleans Jan. 27, with 4,610 bales; bark *James Iver*, from Charleston Feb. 7, with 1,486 bales; bark *Mersblehead*, from New-Orleans Feb. 1, with 1,707 bales; bark *Mary Lawton*, from Savannah Feb. 3, with 2,250 bales; steamer *Jan. 27*, with 1,486 bales; brig *Carrie Houghton*, Savannah Feb. 9, with 1,067 bales; ship *Ada*, Savannah Feb. 8, with 2,700 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 10.—FLOUR steady; demand very light. WHEAT neglected and entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales. 8 cars new at 72c., on the track. OATS dull; sales, 800 bushels Michigan at 38c. in store. RYE more active; sales, 800 bushels Western at $1 10. BARLEY steady and quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at 92c. delivered. SEEDS firmer, at $6 50@6 75 for Timothy; $6 75 for Medium Clover. PORK dull at $20 50@21. LARD dull; 12½c. @13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Scalower on fourth class ✠ cwt., and 10c. ✠ bbl. on Flour, to New-York. The advance in the CATTLE market, noted yesterday, was not maintained to-day, and prices closed quite dull—224 cars, against 275 cars the same time last week. The greater part of the receipts was forwarded to the East. Sales, 32 head Ohio and Illinois Steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,365 lbs., at $6 12½@6